THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10, and 14.

Nazi Drive Breaking Up; Bolivia Plot a 'Forgery'? Redistricting Court Fight

The World's Day—July 29, 1941

Russia: Nazi Offensive Breaking Down

Advance notice of a great German victory, expected somewhere in Russia with heavy captures of men and equipment, was balanced by Russian announcements that German offensive was breaking down before Russian counter-attacks. [Page 6.]

Capture of Cetatea-Alba, last Bessarabian town in Russian hands, by Rumanians under Gen. Ion Antonescu, was reported from Berlin.

Americas: 'Belmonte Letter' Called Forgery

Nazi displeasure with South American exposures of subversive activity brought forth a Berlin notice to all Latin American Governments charging that the "Belmonte Letter" in Bolivia is a forgery. This letter figured prominently in Bolivia's uncovering of a plot implicating the German Minister, Ernst Wendler.

Expelled from Bolivia and not permitted to remain in Chile, Herr Wendler proceeded toward Buenos Aires, Argentine Capital.

In Argentina, the Congressional committee investigating Nazi activities agreed to surrender a radio transmitter and documents "in code" when the Foreign Office ruled that diplomatic immunity had been violated. The committee prepared a report to test this ruling. [Details: Page 8.]

New England: Court Fight Likely on Redistricting

Political battle over the new G. O. P. redistricting bill, awaiting Governor Saltonstall's signature, may continue in the courts. [Details and map p. 4.]

Various jobs paying from $1,200 to $3,800 available in service of Uncle Sam, according to Boston headquarters of United States Civil Service. [Details page 2.]

War maneuvers took 19,000 soldiers of the First Division out of Camp Edwards at 2 a. m. this morning to repel theoretical invasion of the Coast. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts Director of Aluminum Drive predicted State-wide canvas for 1,000,000 pounds would go over top by midnight closing time tonight. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim 19 British Vessels

Nazi submarines were credited by the German High Command with sinking 19 ships totalling 116,500 tons from a British convoy, which the High Command claimed was attacked "for days".

Washington: Roosevelt Confers on Foreign Policy

President Roosevelt returned to the White House from Hyde Park, N. Y., and conferred with Administration advisers and Congressional leaders on questions of United States foreign policy.

Douglas MacArthur was confirmed unanimously by the Senate as lieutenant general commanding the Army of the Far East within a few hours after the President submitted his nomination; there was no debate.

The House passed and sent to the Senate an $8,063,238,478 defense appropriation bill to expand the Army, Navy and merchant marine and to erect a large new War Department building.

The White House issued an executive order signed by the President placing 182,486 jobs under Civil Service.

Japanese ships will not be detained in American ports for the present under the Government's economic embargo, Undersecretary of State Welles told the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Nomura.

President Roosevelt will ask Congress for price control legislation tomorrow in a special message, Congressional leaders reported on leaving the White House after a conference with the Chief Executive.

The "non-intervention bloc" in the Senate decided to oppose but not filibuster against legislation giving the President authority to retain draftees, National Guardsmen and reservists in uniform beyond the present limit of one year, Senator Wheeler announced.

Middle East: British Fliers Raid Sicily

Airdromes in Sicily, Italy, were bombed by British airmen and 34 Axis planes destroyed, according to the British Middle East Command.

Italian mosquito boats, according to the Italian High Command, sank a British destroyer during the raid on Malta on the night of July 25. The British had earlier stated that all Italian attack craft had been destroyed.

Diplomacy: Poland to Fight With Russia

Poland has agreed to fight on the side of Russia against Germany, Gen. Vladislaw Sikorsky, Polish Premier-in-Exile, announced.

Turkey was believed reorienting its course toward Britain as Russia, urged by London, was believed planning to promise the Turks that the Soviets would not threaten the Dardanelles. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Mohandas K. Gandhi declared that despite his fight for independence of India, he does not wish to see Britain defeated. [Page 1.]

Finland severed diplomatic relations with Britain. [Page ..]

In Britain: Churchill Warns of Invasion

Prime Minister Churchill warned Britons of the possibility of a German invasion attempt against the British Isles in September. [Page 1.]

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden rejected in advance a "peace offensive" by which he predicted that Reichsführer Hitler would attempt to keep his promise of a German victory by the end of the year. [Page 6.]

In the Orient: Japanese Press Thailand

Thailand, openly included in a restatement of Japan's so-called Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, appeared to be under increasing Japanese pressure. [Pages 1 and 7.]

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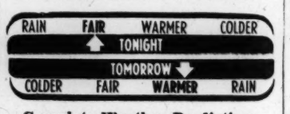
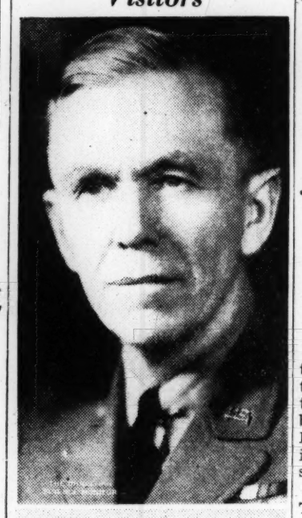
"The undivided garment" (With French Translation)

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Visitors



Wide World

Gen. George C. Marshall

(Top) Chief of Staff, United States Army, and

Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. N.

(Below) Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

High Ranking Officers Pay Visit to N. E.

Two of America's highest-ranking defense officers came to New England today to inspect the area's ever-growing contributions to military and naval preparedness.

They were Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who came to observe a two-day sham battle of 19,000 troops in central Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, who toured the Fore River shipbuilding plant where contracts for 26 naval vessels are being completed.

General Marshall flew from Washington to Hartford, Conn., where his plane was forced down. He then proceeded by train and automobile to Fort Devens, Mass., where he remained overnight. This morning, he drove out into the field with the First and 26th Divisions from Camp Edwards which were "defending" the Bay State and Rhode Island from a theoretical enemy which had "landed" at Westerly and Saunderstown, R. I.

General Marshall observed the field maneuvers of the Camp Edwards contingent near Uxbridge this morning. He was scheduled to leave New England from the Hillsgrove, R. I., airfield late this afternoon.

Fore River Gives a Welcome to 'Boss' of Atlantic Fleet: Page 4.

Tokyo Thrust Into Thailand Held Imminent

Japan's pressure on this Nation seen as troops take over bases of French Indo-China.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, July 29

Japan today was believed to be turning its southward thrust in the direction of Thailand while thousands of troops poured into bases just forced from French Indo-China. Warplanes were arriving for eight air bases within striking distance of Singapore.

Since Japanese footholds in Thailand would bring the Rising Sun for the first time into direct contact with British colonial possessions in the Far East—Malaya and Burma — Singapore stood on the alert.

From Bangkok, a Japanese demand that Thailand join Japan's so-called New Order in East Asia is reported by Reuters, British News Agency.

Violation of Terms

In return for joining the New Order, Japan reportedly offered Thailand the Provinces of Laos and Cambodia in French Indo-China. If substantiated, this offer would constitute a potential violation of the French-Japanese protocol on Indo-China, signed only today at Vichy.

The Vichy protocol pledges Japan to "respect the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and the sovereign rights of France over all parts of the Indo-Chinese Union."

British authorities in Shanghai said they would protest if Thailand were forced to grant special privileges to any third power—obviously a reference to Japan—and they scoffed at Tokyo radiocasts claiming that British forces in Northern Malaya were an active threat to the Thais.

Informed Shanghai quarters were unable to confirm reports that Japan had served demands on Thailand, but observers recalled that Tokyo made similar charges of outside "threats" just before making demands for bases in Southern Indo-China.

Fumio Yamada, chief of research for the Institute of the Pacific, writing at Tokyo in the Japan Times and Advertiser, described Japan's "co-prosperity sphere" in East Asia as including China, Manchukuo, Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaya, and Burma.

Pacific Program

"It is necessary to make closer ties between Japan, Manchukuo and China while steps should be taken so that the South Sea areas may keep in step with Japan to proceed toward accomplishment of their ideal," Mr. Yamada wrote. ". . . Nations in the south sphere are all colonies or dependencies of European and American nations except Thailand. . . . There should be emancipation of Asiatic races and the political and economic independence of Asiatic nations.

"However, the yokes from which Japan intends to free Asiatic races are maintained by forces outside Asia. Even to unify Asiatic races is a difficult task. Japan is faced with many difficulties and troubles in order to relieve Asiatic races in the opposition to rights and interests of third powers. To overcome such difficulties is the mission imposed upon Japan."

The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Bangkok, reporting that heavy British troop concentrations were arriving daily in Burma, adjacent to Thailand.

Japan freezes funds of Netherlands Indies: Page 7.

Churchill Warns of Invasion; U. S. Warship Drops Bombs; Welles Bars Appeasement

Acting State Secretary says 'safe exit' applies only to Japanese ships near coast.

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—A Senate Naval Committee report, released today, quoted Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, as testifying that the captain of a United States destroyer dropped three depth bombs off the Coast of Greenland when he believed he was in possible danger of attack from a submarine.

Mr. Knox's testimony was contained in a report by the Committee which recommended that no further investigation be made of newspaper reports of "shooting" by American naval units in the Atlantic and convoying of British merchantmen.

"One United States destroyer operating off Greenland heard the SOS of a steamer and proceeded to the location and picked up 60 of the survivors of the steamer," Mr. Knox was quoted as saying.

"While engaged in this act of mercy, the operator of the listening equipment reported to the captain that he thought he heard a submerged submarine.

"The captain immediately turned toward the direction indicated and dropped three depth charges. Now, none of them knew whether there was a sub there or not, but the man in command did what any man would do who was on the verge of an attack by a submarine. He would do it in self-defense."

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

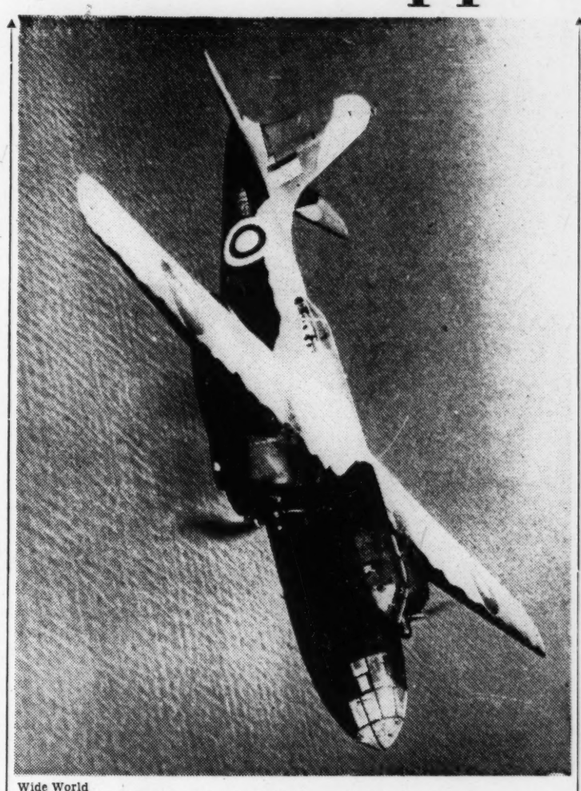
WASHINGTON, July 29—With President Roosevelt back from Hyde Park, N. Y., and taking a personal hand in the rapid evolution of American foreign policy, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced that Japan could expect no assurance of licenses for continuing trade.

The statement, which clarified last night's action in granting permission for Japanese ships hovering outside United States ports to dock without fear of detntion, was made after Mr. Welles had been in conference with the President for over an hour.

The impression had gained ground previous to the Welles-Roosevelt conference that some softening of the United States attitude toward Japan was in the wind. But Mr. Welles dispelled any such impression promptly and completely by the vigorous tone with which he asserted that the present assurances of "safe exit" applied only those ships which had almost reached United States ports and delayed their arrival from fear of being seized.

The foundation of policy towards Japan has been firmly laid during the past three days, but many details remain unsettled about the execution of policy. One major question is how to treat Japan under the new trade licensing power. Some quarters here would close off all trade at once while others would issue enough licenses to leave Japan a reason for re-

Continued on Page 20, Column 5



Wide World

A British Night Fighter Built in U. S.

A Douglas DB-7, one of the American planes being delivered to Britain in large numbers, is shown in flight. These planes have been named "Havocs" by the RAF and are very effective as night fighters.

'Havocs' Play Havoc With Nazi Raiders

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, July 29—This is the first occasion on which newspapermen have been taken up in a British night fighter and have been allowed to describe their experiences. It was an American-built Boston Havoc, known in the United States as the Douglas DB-7, which provided the opportunity to throw some light on one of the RAF's duties about which the world hears very little.

This is the work of the "intruders," whose job it is to fly over the airdromes in occupied continental territory from where the Nazi bombers have come to attack Britain and to try to shoot down the raiders as they return to land.

The measure of their effectiveness is not the number they actually bring down, it is also the dislocation of plans—and incidentally undercarriages—they cause by compelling the marauders to land on strange bases, the general disturbance among the Nazi ground defenses and the night fighters due to their threatening presence in the sky, and the damage done at enemy flying fields by bombs they fling down before going home.

Why the Germans Moved

These specialists are one of the reasons why the Nazis have retreated from some of their advanced bases under the pressure of Britain's intensified and sustained offensive; and, having to fly further, the Germans are consequently unable to linger over the British cities as long as they used to.

The "intruders" at the station here from which I flew are unstinted in their praise of the American machines they use. And this became progessively easier to understand between the time we took off and the time we returned to make a perfect landing.

The Havoc bomber-fighter, with a cruising speed of 280 miles per hour and a top speed of 320 miles, is one of eight types of machines now being produced in the United States for the RAF and the Fleet Air Arm. The others are the Lockheed-Hudson EB-14, Martin Maryland 167-W, Glenn Martin 626, Fortress 617, Consolidated Liberator 624, and Consolidated Catalina Flying Boats, models 28 and 31.

The Havoc shares in the great reputation for reliability, excellent workmanship, and maneuverability which all these machines enjoy and it lends itself particularly well to night work as the retractable tricycle undercarriage facilitates landing at high speeds and under tricky conditions. The pilots who specialize on "intruding" declare it is the "best value of all" in night fighting operations.

Their Special Task

For they go after the enemy where he lives and can be sure of finding something to fire at with their guns or bombs. Besides undertaking specific sorties on bases from which the Nazis are known to be operating, the "intruders" go out on offensive patrols — "just stooging around" as the RAF phrase has it.

Of the detailed methods by which night fighting operations are carried out, it is possible to write only in the broadest terms, for it is all mixed up with secret matters. But it can certainly be said that the pilot does not feel lonely any more.

A veteran of the game, with the ribbon of the Distinguished Flying Cross on his breast, said: "Night fighting used to be a tedious business. We just used to push around in space looking for something that nearly always seemed to be somewhere else. But now it is a very chatty affair and people on ground are in touch with us all the time, telling us where the enemy is."

The elaborate work of detection that has made the task of the Nazi night bombers so much harder than formerly is carried on from a very "Hush-Hush" department on the airdrome known as the control room. There, as the result of all sorts of methods that cannot be discussed here the movements of both enemy planes and the RAF fighters up after them are shown on a big sky chart in front of the controller. He can be described as the producer of the drama. For his in-

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

Prime Minister warns Nation to be alert—Rejects plea for Production Minister.

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today categorically rejected, in advance, any peace offer from Hitler. He committed Britain to a two fold task "when this war is won"—removal of the opportunity of German military adventures, and the building of an order that would eradicate rivalry and hatred. [Details: Page 6.]

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned Britain today of the possibility of a German invasion attempt in September, rejected demands for appointment of a Minister of War Production, and spoke "with considerable regret" of the severance of diplomatic relations with Nazi-associated Finland.

"The invasion season is at hand," he said. "All armed forces have been warned to be at concert pitch by Sept. 1 and to maintain the utmost vigilance."

The Prime Minister cautioned the Nation to "be on guard equally against pessimism and optimism," but said the British people should be heartened by "the magnificent strength and courage of Russia and by the attitude of the United States, which, he said, "is advancing in rising wrath and conviction to the very verge of war."

Mr. Churchill declared that the Battle of the Atlantic, "although far from being won, has partly through American intervention moved impressively in our favor."

Credits on Ledger

Other credits on the British war ledger, he said, were the breaking of German air superiority and the reduced number of Luftwaffe attacks on England.

"But the worst is not over," he added. "The vast mass of destructive munitions which they (the Germans) have made or captured, the courage, skill, and audacity of their striking forces, the ruthlessness of their centralized war direction . . . the resources of many lands which may to some extent become available to them forbid the slightest relaxation."

He added that "it is madness to suppose that Russia or the United States is going to win that war for us."

Mr. Churchill declared that parliamentary and press demands for a Co-ordinator or Minister of Production would be ignored.

Break with Finland

The British Foreign Office announced that Finland had broken relations with Britain, which 17 months ago was shipping it cash and war material for its 1939-40 fight with Soviet Russia.

Mr. Churchill did not say whether Finland would be regarded formally as a German ally in its new war against the Red Army.

The Prime Minister answered demands that he appoint a Minister of Production with a blunt challenge to the House to take a vote on the question if it dared.

Appointment of such a Minister

Continued on Page 20, Column 5

Text of Churchill's speech to Commons: Page 20.

Turkey: Prize in Diplomatic Contest Stalin Denies Plan to Seize Straits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, July 29—The stage is now set in Ankara for one of the biggest diplomatic battles of the war. The opponents in this diplomatic struggle are Britain and Nazi Germany and the prize is Turkey.

Ever since the Turkish Government signed the Turkish-German pact of friendship, it has become evident that Hitler, although he has attacked Soviet Russia, has not relinquished his plans for the conquest of Asia and during the last few weeks Turkey has been subjected to diplomatic pressure backed by economic demands by Nazi Ambassador Franz von Papen.

A glance at the map shows why Germany is so anxious to obtain the friendship and co-operation of Turkey. Turkey, by its geographic situation holds the key to the Middle East and also controls the Dardanelles, the only entrance to the Black Sea.

Nazis Need Dardanelles

With Hitler's armies locked in vital struggle with the Soviets and faced with stubborn Russian resistance, passage through the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Nazi Plan to Attack Turkey Is Disclosed

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 29

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, said that capture of documents on the German-Russian front had disclosed Germany was "secretly preparing a surprise attack" on Turkey.

Mr. Lozovsky showed the documents to foreign correspondents at a press conference and said the Turkish Government would be told about them.

The documents, which were said to have been captured from the 52nd German Chemical Regiment, included maps of European Turkey, the Dardanelles and Bosporus.

Marked on the maps were the locations of metal works, port buildings, airdromes, arsenals and other military objectives. Among the documents was a German leaflet headed "Military and geographical data concerning the European part of Turkey and the Straits."

BERN, Switzerland, July 29 (AP)—Joseph Stalin, acting on a British suggestion, has prepared a personal letter to the President of Turkey assuring him that Russia has no intention of seizing control of the Dardanelles Straits, it was learned today on high authority.

British diplomatic sources said the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, was instrumental in persuading the Soviet Regime that only an outspoken disavowal of alleged Russian aspirations to occupy the Dardanelles and the Bosporus could be effective since the Nazis repeatedly have charged that Russia was intriguing for military bases on the Straits.

It was reported that Sir Stafford suggested the Russian assurance to Turkey to take the form of a written communication between Mr Stalin and President Inonu of Turkey because Hitler already had sent two letters to Mr. Inonu this year.

The Stalin letter was said to have been drafted late last week but its delivery in Ankara has not yet been confirmed.

Gandhi Links Indian Freedom To British Victory in War

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mohandas K. Gandhi

Does not want Indian independence at the cost of British ruin.

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Nationalist leader of India, said in a magazine article that "we wish no harm to the British" for "their defeat would connote the victory of the Nazis, which we do not and must not desire."

Writing in Look Magazine, Mr. Gandhi said:

"India asks from Great Britain the right to determine for herself her own future. We ask that the British Government make this possible by giving effect to the decisions of a duly elected constituent assembly of India.

"The decision of such an Indian constituent assembly may be for complete independence — but not necessarily. It may be for less than independence or for a modified form of independence. It may even be for dominion status.

"Once India has decided, there may very well be an alliance with Britain. My own hope is that there will be. For it must not be thought that India is solely anti-British. She is anti-foreign rather than anti-British.

"Whatever others may think, India does not desire her independence out of Britain's ruin."

India: Vital supply source for Soviet? Page 8.

'Over the Top' Is Assured for Bay State as Aluminum Drive Nears Close

Jobs Await Right Men In U. S. Service

Wanted: Applicants for jobs!

Various posts in the service of Uncle Sam paying from $1,200 to $3,800 a year are "unemployed" and just waiting for somebody to fill them, Boston headquarters of the United States Civil Service reports.

Superintendents of Building Maintenance for various public housing projects and public buildings throughout the nation, to be paid salaries ranging from $2,600 to $3,800 a year, are needed. Experience is required.

If you are a good cook, there's a job at $2,000 a year in the Federal Prison Service. As in all such jobs, Uncle Sam requires experience.

Treasury enforcement agents are needed at a salary of $2,600 a year. Duties of the post include making investigations and performing confidential work of various kinds. Two years' experience in law, accounting, or investigative work is required to qualify.

There is a post as Associate Civil Engineer open at Portsmouth Navy Yard, paying $3,200 a year. A civil engineering degree and three years of experience in engineering practice are required. With comparable requirements, a job as Associate Structural Engineer is also open at $3,200 at Portsmouth.

Applicants for such jobs as these should obtain proper forms and blanks at the Boston office of the Civil Service in the Federal Building.

Machinists and toolmakers, with apprenticeship or in some cases without, are still needed at busy Watertown Arsenal. The employment office for these jobs is at the Arsenal.

Jobs as guards at Boston Navy Yard and other Navy establishments are open at $1,200 a year. Requirements include ability to use small arms weapons, and previous experience. Applicants should call at the Federal Building.

Defense Supplies Rating Plan Urged By OPM Official

WATERBURY, Conn., July 29 (AP)—An Office of Production Management official, asserting that "many of our number have a lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the emergency," told 1,300 New England and New York business men here he believed "it will be a long war, and possibly a shooting war for us."

J. L. Overlock, Deputy Director of the OPM, project and blanket priorities division, appealed to his audience, representing manufacturers and distributors, to support a "defense supplies rating plan" designed to relieve shortages resulting from defense priorities.

Under the plan, originated by Mr. Overlock, dealers and distributors would submit to manufacturers one month in advance estimates of their normal and defense requirements, and the manufacturers in turn would advise the OPM of their needs for raw materials.

H. K. Clark of Worcester, Mass., chairman of the New England Industrial Supply Defense Committee, urged the group to "wake up to the seriousness of the shortage."

"We who are in Washington so much of the time now know that these shortages will catch up with you all and sooner than you think," Mr. Clark asserted.

" . . . If we are not yet at war we are at least well into a war of economy and the sooner we all realize it and conform to its requirements the better off we shall be."

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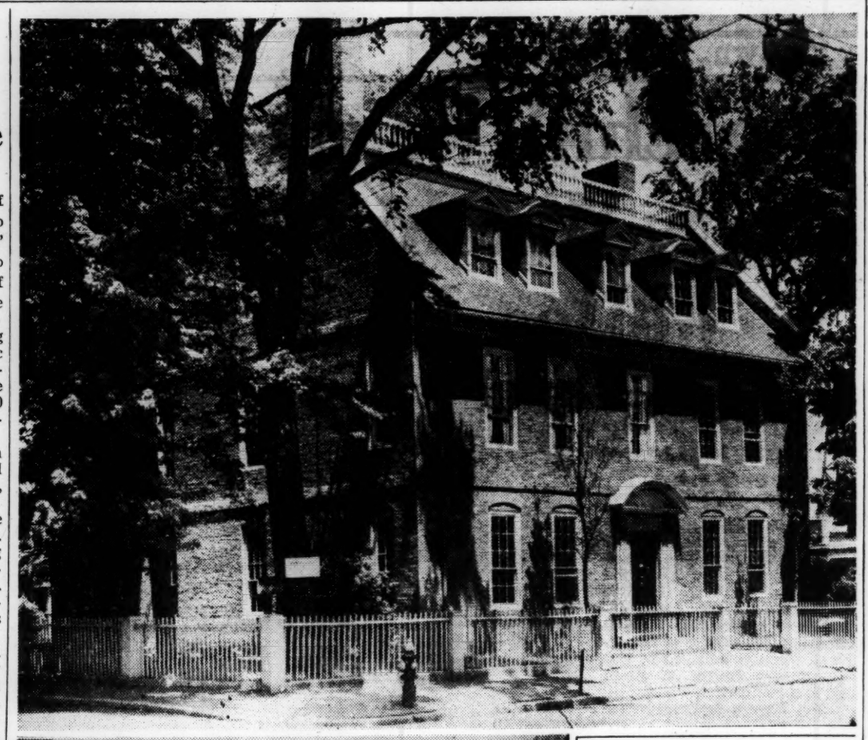


Douglas Armsden

Warner House, Portsmouth, N. H.

Oldest of the five old houses open to the public today in Portsmouth, N. H. This old mansion, built in 1716 of brick, and flanked by ancient trees, cost 6,000 pounds, an amazing sum for a house in an early colonial town of but a few thousand inhabitants. Its walls are 18 inches thick. Many years ago, the removal of wall paper in the hall disclosed some very early murals—Governor Phipps, life size on a white horse; a lady at a spinning wheel; scenes from a Continental city, as yet unnamed; a Scriptural representation of Abraham offering up Isaac, and two mystical East Indian figures. These paintings have recently been given new life by the theory that they were painted by Langdon Town, hero of Kenneth Roberts' " . . orthwest Passage."

Lower picture—Hallway in the Warner House. The building is now preserved as a museum. Other old houses open today were: The Portsmouth Atheneum, the Rev. Samuel Langdon House, Jacob Wendell House, and Rundlet-May House.

'Penrods' Gone—Tarkington

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, July 29 (AP)—Booth Tarkington said here that "the Hitler idea" has made Penrod—the "eternal American boy"—no longer young.

The American author, who has spent much time writing the happy mixups of boys in his "Penrod" series and others, declared in an interview:

"We shall be and continue to be in great danger as long as the Hitler idea rules.

"Our best hope," he said, "is to get it over with—without going to war. Our next best hope is to get it over with even if we have to go to war. Otherwise we will be impoverished in mind and body. . . "

And today, he said, American boys and girls can "just try to bear it and hope."

"It's a sad period for them to live in, just as it was in 1917-18," he added.

But Penrod, the writer declared, lived in an America that was "better off" when "there was no war and people were more independent . . . and I think everyone was more cheerful."

"Now," Mr. Tarkington continued, "hate has poisoned us. . . .Today people are absorbed by the war and worrying about next year's taxes. People feel guilty if they have an aluminum coffee pot left. They feel like dogs if they use too much gasoline. It is hard to think and work in this atmosphere."

The author said he is working on a new book which he described as a whimsical story of an American family, and that no birthday anniversary observance would interfere with his regular writing day which starts at 8 o'clock in the morning.

He is being honored this summer by the Kennebunkport players who are presenting his "Mr. Antonio" and "Penrod."

Asked if he expects a return of the quiet Penrod days in American living, Mr. Tarkington answered:

"I don't think so. You can't unscramble too many eggs. . . . Man is too tribal, too primitive. Perpetual peace is something to work for, but there will be more wars."

B. U. Professor Heads Committee

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29 (AP)—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University and national chairman of the Emergency Committee of Non-Defense Expenditures, announced appointment of Dr. William L. Stidger, Professor at Boston University School of Theology, to head a subcommittee of church leaders throughout the nation.

The group will be known as the Advisory Committee of 1,000 on Governmental Expenditures. Dr. Stidger yesterday sent to 10,000 clergymen a statement on "public finance and Christian morals," in which he said it was the duty of the nation's clergy to see that "Christian morals rule public finance."

Dr. Stidger said uncontrolled Federal spending would lead to inflation "and inflation means the breakdown of all moral standards and values." "In Germany," he said, "a long period of inflation was the seedbed which sprouted the anti-Christ Hitler."

Warmer Weather; Scattered Rain

Extended New England weather forecast for the period 7:30 p. m. today through 7:30 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 2: Temperature will average one to five degrees higher than normal, except that it will be normal in Maine. Normals for the period are: Boston and New Haven, 72, Burlington, Vt., 70, Concord, N. H., and Nantucket, Mass., 69, Portland, 68 and Eastport Maine, 62. Temperatures will rise early in the period, with little change thereafter. The total rainfall will be generally moderate, between .4 and .7 inch, but it will be variable, occurring as scattered showers and thunderstorms during the middle and latter part of the period.

Survey Shows N. H. Shortage In Farm Labor

DURHAM, N. H., July 29 (AP)—A shortage of farm labor of 10 per cent for year-round workers and 20 per cent for seasonal harvest hands, a survey of 205 representative New Hampshire farms revealed today, threatens a serious loss of food and feed supplies and farmers' cash income.

Max Abell, farm management specialist of the University of New Hampshire, announced the greatest shortage was around Portsmouth, where thousands of men have been added to the working force at the Navy Yard.

Three times as many men left farm jobs in that section in the three months ending July 1 as had left in the preceding three months period, Mr. Abell said.

A number of farmers have adjusted their farms to the labor shortage by increasing the use of machinery, working themselves and their families longer hours, and by reducing livestock and acreage under cultivation.

Decentralization Hub Study Urged

Establishment of a special legislative recess commission to study means of offsetting the effects of decentralization in the Boston area, with its consequent economic loss to older central districts, is urged upon the Commonwealth by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Addressing a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Phillips Ketchum, Vice-Chairman of the Research Bureau, declared that many communities are "caught in an economic snarl" which can only be untangled by joint action. He indorsed a recent proposal by the Boston Finance Commission that the Legislature appoint a commission to investigate the subject.

Tax Rate Drop Somerville Lure

Somerville's lowered tax rate is causing an industrial development in the City, with an influx of many new industries, Mayor John M. Lynch reported today.

Nationally-known concerns are investigating sites for new buildings in Somerville adjoining transportation facilities after the $4.40 drop in the city's tax rate for each $1,000 of valuation, he said.

Beverly Thanked By Beverley, Eng.

A letter of appreciation for a contribution of £378, 10s, 2d, more than $1,500, toward a fund for the purchase of a Spitfire plane has just been received by Mayor Daniel E. McLean of Beverly, Mass., from Mayor A. Watts of Beverley, England.

Buttons were sold and entertainments given in near-by Beverly in response to an appeal from the English City for which it is named, to assist in raising the funds started by the Mayor's Lady there. The remainder of the £5,000 needed will be raised in Beverley, England, which is now engaged in a "war weapons week" of fund raising activities, said Mayor Watts' letter.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open forum of the Conference on "Religion and the World Today." "The Theory and Practice of Good Will in the British Colonial Empire" will be discussed by Prof. Basil Matthews of the Andover Theological School. Following, there will be questions and discussions from the floor. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Community Forum of the WPA Community Recreation Project. "What I Would Defend With My Life" will be discussed by Clifford K. Brown, Associate-Secretary of the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association. In the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Wednesday

Circuit Fair sponsored by St. John's Church of Beverly Farms. The Fair grounds will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning. A cabaret and dance will be held in the evening.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Italian Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "English Rooms" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Concert by the Boston WPA band under the direction of Conductor John A. Jacobson. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common 12 noon.

Open forum of the Boston University Summer School. "From Internment Camp to Freedom" will be discussed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rhind Joy, European Director of the Unitarian Service Committee recently returned from eight months in France, Spain, and Portugal. In the Soden Lounge, 84 Exeter Street, Boston, at 2 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Free public lecture on "Medieval Origins of Modern States—Russia," by Prof. Samuel H. Cross, of Harvard University. Sponsored by the Medieval Academy of America. In Emerson Hall, Room D, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Aluminum Drive Seen As Great Success

At noontime today, just 12 hours before the close of "the aluminum for defense" drive in Massachusetts, Lee Witney, State Director, announced without reservations that the Bay State with its usually sound community enterprise "will positively go over the top in its drive for 1,000,000 pounds of aluminum."

The enthusiastic response of the Commonwealth in this burst of patriotism in its intial defense test was highly stimulating to the State Director who said that 150 communities out of more than 300 to be heard from had acquired a total of 500,000 pounds of aluminum to date.

With other reports of a like nature pouring in at State headquarters hourly, the Director felt safe in predicting an overwhelming State-wide response to the nation's needs for this vital metal. The drive will close promptly at midnight, he said.

He expressed extreme enthusiasm to have been connected with a drive that evidenced such patriotic sentiment and enterprise.

Ups and Downs

Conflicting reports of some communities struggling to fill their quotas while others were soaring far over their stipulated goals poured into headquarters throughout this morning. Where Brookline reported an early stimulating start to its drive with lagging towards the end, Quincy reported just the opposite, with two pounds of aluminum contributed per family where only one pound was needed to fill its requirements.

Outstanding in community enterprises were Somerville and Plymouth, both of which surpassed their quotas during the early days of the drive last week and are now busy building up marks greatly in excess of their demands. The Somerville goal of 8,000 pounds was passed last Wednesday and had reached 12,000 pounds at noon today.

Plymouth directors reported that they had already collected nearly 20,000 pounds while New Bedford soared over the 20,000 pound goal.

In Somerville, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Legionaires and special canvasses equipped with bicycles, trucks and buses established something of a record in fast collections during the first three days of the drive. Theaters ran free movies to patrons who would bring in aluminum. Drug stores exchanged ice cream sodas for aluminum ware. And retail stores threw open their doors as depositories of the vital metal.

Door-to-Door Drive

Brockton headquarters informed headquarters that 13,500 pounds of the precious metal has been collected in an intensive door-to-door drive and that by midnight they will far exceed their quota.

Other cities and their estimates are: Pittsfield, 6,554; Worcester, 9,748; Fitchburg, 10,240; Lynn, 14,820.

In Revere, where one of the best drives in the State has been conducted under the direction of Peter Connolly a total of 10,300 pounds have already been gathered.

Quincy's noontime report was 44,000 pounds collected or a record of 200 per cent for its effort to date. To fulfill the State quota, a figure of one pound of aluminum per family was set. Quincy has already contributed two pounds to every family.

At State headquarters, the aluminum drive is being handled like a State election with a corps of tabulators figuring and giving out latest estimates every few minutes. And the enthusiasm of the tabulators grows as the figures become larger and the goal moves closer.

Cambridge 'Ducks' Bath House Costs

The Cambridge City Council today notified the Metropolitan District Commission that the City was opposed to assuming any responsibility in maintaining the Gerry's Landing recreation center and bath house on the Charles River. Urging the Commission to keep and maintain the building which it has constructed, the Council rescinded its previous action when it transferred funds of the Park Department account to pay a keeper and a matron for the building.

The attitude of Cambridge officials is that many persons, not residents of Cambridge, will use the facilities of the new building.

Eleanor Jean Van der Meer of New Jersey

Miss Van der Meer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Van der Meer of West Orange, N. J., swimming in the Atlantic off Good Harbor Beach, Gloucester, Mass. Miss Van der Meer is swimming breast stroke, at which she is unusually proficient. She has been undefeated in North Shore swimming contests in the last two seasons.

Vermont Plans Big Climax To Sesquicentennial Fete

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 29—Vermont's 150th anniversary of entrance to Statehood, which has been celebrated by scores of towns and cities this summer, will have its climax at the State Capitol on Aug. 29, 30 and 31. The State's 246 towns and cities will participate in a three-day program which will bring to Vermont a galaxy of national personages headed by Gov Harold Stassen of Minnesota, as the sesquicentennial speaker, and Governors of the original 13 States, who have been invited as guests of Gov. William H. Wills.

Heading the list of musical organizations, it is expected, will be the United States Navy Band. There is some historical significance in this also as three of the Nation's great admirals, Dewey, Clark and Simms, were native Vermonters and their portraits hold places of honor in the main corridors of the State Capitol.

A score or more of bands from Vermont's largest cities and towns will participate in the parade and hundreds of communities, civic, and patriotic organizations are planning to enter floats depicting historic scenes and events. A large military contingent from Fort Ethan Allen, where many artillery units are stationed, will also have a place in the parade.

Vermont Industry

It took the present war emergency to obtain complete data on Vermont's industries. Heretofore, while cursory statistics were obtained by scattered State agencies, there had been no inclusive figures kept by any department. Now, however, the new industrial agent, Lester E. Richawagon, a former newspaperman, has compiled complete records which have developed many interesting facts.

These records show that the machinery division leads the industrial group in the State. For the first quarter of the year, there were 6,930 employees in that division and the pay roll amounted to $3,311,525. Next in industrial order was the textile division with 5,163 employees and a pay roll of $1,342,566. Stone products account for 4,141 employees and a pay roll of $1,385,193. Although third in the number employed, the stone products division was second in size of pay roll. Furniture and finished lumber products are next on the list with 3,202 employed as of March 31 and a pay roll of $793,376.

If the furniture and lumber and basic products groups were combined, the total number employed in these groups for the first quarter of the year would be 6,099, which would make wood products second to the machinery industry.

Employment in the machinery group increased about 12 per cent in three months to March 31, and it is estimated has increased as much more since that date. Present employment figures in the machinery industry are estimated at 7,500 and these figures do not include a score of smaller, scattered plants.

Farm Labor

Surveys of the farm labor situation in Vermont show that while the situation is serious, it is not criitcal. Last Spring the regular help shortage was about 25 per cent, but mid-summer developed a 50 per cent shortage in seasonal labor. Average farm wages have increased one third during the past year and on July 1 were about 61 per cent above pre-war days, according to the State Agricultural Defense Board.

Vermont's hay crop, it is estimated, will be 75 per cent of normal and while not as large as originally anticiapted, is still serious for a dairy State. Efforts are being made in official quarters to obtain a tariff adjustment that will permit importation of hay from across the border in Canada, on a basis where the cost of hay delivered at the Vermont farm would not be out of line with the price of milk.

The counties where the hay crop was most seriously affected are Chittenden, Addison, Rutland, Bennington, Windham and Windsor.

Civilian Defense

A proclamation issued within the week by Gov. William H. Wills calls upon "all officials and private citizens to do all in your power to help build up the civilian defenses of your State and country by voluntary service in the activities which have been, and will be, recommended by the Vermont Council of Safety, not only for the common welfare but also for your own protection. Your wholehearted response in answer to the call of your President to help in the defense of your country will assure that in this State and in these United States, Freedom and Unity, the aim of the founders of Vermont, will survive."

Education

State Commissioner of Education Ralph E. Noble recommended in a statement, made public this week, that Vermont appropriate more money to help towns equalize educational opportunities. The Commissioner pointed out that this State pays only half as much of the total cost of education as does the average State.

Vermont ranks 26th among the 48 States in the average cost per pupil and 34th in size of teachers' salaries. Mr. Noble's statement said the school census shows 75,051 children of school age from six to 18 years, inclusive, in the State. There are about 1,500 more boys than girls. During the past three years enrollment has tended to decrease but not greatly, resulting in smaller elementary school enrollments, but not yet affecting high school attendance.

There are 74,051 children actually enrolled in Vermont schools, including 62,908 in public elementary and high schools and 11,600 in private elementary and high schools Only 1.1 per cent of the elementary pupils who enroll drop out and only 6.2 per cent of the high school pupils who enroll drop out to go to work or for other reasons.

Vermont ranks fifth in per pupil cost in New England and 26th in the country. There are 34 States, the commissioner said, which pay a larger share of the total cost of education than Vermont.

Weeks Criticizes Costs of Defense

Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, addressing the meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the home of its president, Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, in Chestnut Hill yesterday, accused the Democratic Party of a lack of efficient business management in the defense program, failure to reduce expenditures for nondefense projects and the toleration of strikes in defense industries.

The Republican Party "has never faced a time when it is more important for the party to be in business than today," he declared, saying he was much worried about the country not only because of the necessity of defeating Hitler but because of what is going on in Washington.

State Treasurer William E. Hurley cited the housing projects as an example of waste of money and poor planning. Houses now being constructed in Portsmouth, N. H., he said, are being built without cellars which are necessary in cold climates and are under the direction of southern contractors.

Mrs. Edward P. Furber presided during the program which was held indoors due to the rain although the affair had been planned as a garden party. Other speakers were Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Republican State Committeewoman, and Walter Devine, Brookline town engineer, who discussed defense plans for the town which have been worked out by the Brookline Committee on Public Safety.

Malden Strike Well on Way Toward End

Hope for a quick settlement of the strike of 1,200 employees at the Converse Rubber Company in Malden, the biggest tie-up remaining in Massachusetts, was voiced today by Henry C. Berlin, President of the company.

"The Army, the Navy and the Office of Production Management have offered their services, but we have declined them all," Mr. Berlin said. "We feel there is no need of outside help.

"The points of division are minor, and we are getting a long way toward straightening them out.

"We have quite a substantial amount of Government work," Mr. Berlin added. "For the Air Corps we are making a pilot boot, we are turning out quite a lot of four-buckle galoshes for the Army, and for the Navy we are making waders for use in diving apparatus."

The company's pay roll has been running $31,000 a week. The strike was called toward the close of last week by a union of the American Federation of Labor, which asked a wage increase, closed shop, and other concessions.

The question of how the wage demands in the recent bakery workers' strike in Boston would be arbitrated remained open today. In their preliminary discussions yesterday, the two sides remained apart on whether to give the case to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration or to a special board of arbitrators named for this dispute. The bakery operators favor the State Board, the union a special board.

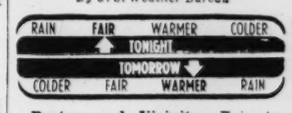
Charlestown Strike

A strike in the H. M. Howes Company of Charlestown, Boston, which concern does defense work, was taken up by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today. Both sides came in for conference.

The company is making brass and aluminum for the Springfield Armory. One department, the foundry, has been closed since July 16 by a strike of the 17 workers there.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, temperature about the same as last night, lowest near 62 degrees; Wednesday fair, no important temperature changes. Gentle variable winds, becoming southeasterly tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair, warmer in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday considerable cloudiness in the north and fair in the south portion, warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday, warmer in the interior Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming gentle southeasterly Wednesday; fair weather with good visibility tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Moderate northeast shifting to southeast winds over north portion and fresh north or northeast winds diminishing over south portion and becoming southeast or south Wednesday, broken clouds tonight and Wednesday with local thunderstorms and squalls Wednesday afternoon.

OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	68	New Orleans	82	93
Chicago	82	100	Norfolk	85	97
Denver	65	92	Philadelphia	67	100
Kansas City	82	100	St. Louis	79	102
Los Angeles	63	81	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	80	90	Washington	79	100

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 29, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:54 p. m., height 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 4:16 a. m., height 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:38 p. m.

President's Hardest Fight To Come on Price Control

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Mr. Roosevelt's task of driving a hesitant Congress to water produced a host of complicating factors today as he went over the legislative situation with his parliamentary leaders at the White House. They reported to him that:

1. The tax bill situation is in hand in the Lower House, where debate on the $3,529,200,000 measure began today. The Administration has been thwarted on important details of New Deal philosophy, but the total to be raised by the bill is all that it has asked for.

2. One of the hardest struggles of the New Deal in its whole wartime administration looms ahead over the proposed price-control bill. This measure is designed to prevent inflation. The motive and objective is approved by everybody. But to thrust the screwdriver of Federal intervention into the delicate machinery of supply and demand, prices, costs and labor will take all the finesse which impartial economists can muster. The difficulty is that the Government will not be able to operate in a theoretical vacuum of impartiality but will contend with hordes of interested groups and specific interests. Mr. Roosevelt, it is stated, plans a special message, probably this week, on the proposed legislation, which is expected to be revealed at the same time.

3. The Roosevelt-Stimson vendetta against isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, is having mixed results. In the country at large the Stimson "near treason-charge has had considerable effect, evidence indicates, but not in the Senate itself, with which Mr. Roosevelt has to deal.

An observer got the impression in the Senate yesterday that Mr. Wheeler and his supporters were having the debate much their own way. There is so much animosity in this feud on either side that it is difficult to say where national issues end and personalities begin. It is one of the great feuds of political history, rather ominously reminiscent of the Wilson-Lodge struggle, which was to have such untoward results on America's whole relationship to world affairs for two decades.

In the country at large, Messrs. Roosevelt and Stimson might be said to be winning their objective, if their objective is to pillory and hamstring Senator Wheeler as a symbol of bitter-ender isolationism.

In the Senate, however, there were indications of an undercurrent of resentment against the "near treason" charges made against Senator Wheeler, which did not find support in the arguments advanced by Mr. Roosevelt's own congressional leaders. In the long run it is hard to say whether this feud will make it easier or harder for the President to control the Senate.

Draft Extension Split

4. Administration forces expect a comfortable majority in the Senate for extending the Army service of selectees, reservists and national guardsmen, but they anticipate sharp debate, followed by a contest in the House that may be even more intense. Like the other domestic issues this all fits into a complicated legislative pattern which repeatedly touches the larger international issues.

It is the background for White House decisions on the course in Japan and Europe and helps determine the degree to which Mr. Roosevelt can get co-operation and support.

The House is much more susceptible than the Senate to selectees' objections to being kept in the Army longer than the original one year. Political pressure hits most quickly here. Mr. Roosevelt was informed on this as on other political developments by his congressional leaders today.

5. The Senate is considering a bill to prohibit the Government from selling in normal trade channels the 10,579,046 bales of cotton it now holds as loan collateral. Significance of this is that it is intended to increase prices for the commodity, and is an indication of the political difficulty the Administration will find in trying to put price ceilings on goods.

It is an indirect attack by the cotton block against Leon Henderson, Price Administrator. It was attached as a rider to a House-approved bill which would exempt from penalties wheat farmers who plant in excess of their quotas, but actually produce less than their normal yield because of partial crop failure.

Mr. Roosevelt's conference was with the usual "big four"—Vice-President Wallace and Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader of the Senate, and Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader.

Defense Plants Get a Pat on the Back by Navy Head

© Harris & Ewing

Navy Commends These Men for Outstanding Production

The flag behind which these industrialists are grouped is the Naval Ordnance flag for outstanding production, and was awarded representatives of 14 plants by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in Washington. The awarding of this flag to the manufacturing plants entitles the employees to wear lapel buttons with the ordnance insignia. Secretary Knox said of the letter E inscribed on the flag: "Anybody familiar with the Navy knows what the letter E means—it's the highest Service Award the Navy can make, and it means excellence or special merit in gunnery or engineering, or some other activity. It's the Navy's way of saying, 'Well done.'"

Picture shows group that received the flag (left to right): Dr. John E. Livinggood, Vice-President, Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa.; Leo L. Pollak, President, Pollak Manufacturing Company, Arlington, N. J.; John B. Hawley, Jr., President, Northern Pump Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Bentley, President, Miehle Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Frevert, President, Midvale Company, Nicetown, Pa.; Robert C. Stanley, President, International Nickel Company, New York City; Carl M. Bernegau, Vice-President, Keuffel & Esser Company, Hoboken, N. J.; K. T. Norris, President, Norris Stamping & Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Edward F. Fisher, Vice-President, Fisher Body Division, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas B. Doe, General Manager, Ford Instrument Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Admiral Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy; Edmond L. Lorehn, Vice-President, Cameron Iron Works, Inc., Houston, Texas; M. H. Eisenhart, President, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph Mahood, President, Arma Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Railroad Meeting Study in Democracy

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Around a long table in a crowded loop hotel banquet hall here several hundred shirt-sleeved men are enacting a drama of double significance. It is, in the first place, a down-to-earth sample of democracy at work in its most effective form. In the second place it involves in some measure the economic welfare of more than a million railroad workers, a total of around $900,000,000 annually in proposed wage increases, and the continued efficient, uninterrupted operation of the greatest railway system in the world.

The railroad workers have asked, like their brothers in other crafts and fields in this period of business resurgence, for more pay. The railroad operators, happier than in the past 10 years or so, but still beset by formidable financial problems, insist they can't raise anybody's pay. Hence the long table and the shirt-sleeved men.

While this conference grows out of probably the largest and most important labor controversy of any in this period of man-sized labor controversies, it is the least known by the public, the least spectacular, and the least likely to result in action which would directly concern the public.

In this case, as in most such labor troubles, a strike threat lurks in the background—a strike which it is seen would, by paralyzing the Nation's whole railroad system, work fatal havoc with the defense production program as well as normal commercial activity. Such a strike is so improbable as to be removed from realistic considerations because under the National Railway Labor Act a strike is a last resort, following only the breakdown of an extended program of compulsory negotiation, and refusal to heed final recommendations carrying the force of public opinion.

There have been many major controversies, there have been strike votes, but there has not been a general railroad strike since the passage of this Act in 1926. Some say the Act works because of the nature of its "cooling off" provisions. Some say it works simply because it was established jointly by worker and owner, not imposed by one on the other, or by outside elements on both. The law was passed without the changing of a comma in the form in which it was built after months of work, not by members of Congress, but by representatives of the unions and the railroad operators.

The "big five" operating unions or brotherhoods, with 350,000 members, are asking a wage increase of 30 per cent. No such increase has ever been suggested in the memory of most observers here.

The 14 non-operating unions, with 800,000 members, want a general raise of 30 cents an hour. Both propositions include also more advantageous specifications in such matters as minimum wages and vacations with pay.

The railroad owners say that if they granted the increase, they'd have to pay out a total of $900,000,000 a year. The union leaders say the sum would be closer to $600,000,000.

The workers, in asking for this pay boost, cite two things: (1) the increase in the cost of living, and (2) the increase in rail earnings. And in the background is the unmentioned but potent argument that increases are being granted in almost every other field of labor.

The owners, of course, admit an increase in living costs, and they admit that railroad earnings have been somewhat better in recent months. But, they declare, those earnings are only now reaching a point which makes it at all profitable to operate a railroad. For years, they point out, they've been losing money, millions and millions. Now they're beginning to get back on their feet, to turn back to investors a few cents on their invested dollars, without which the roads would have collapsed years ago.

Beyond that, the rails claim the workers as it is are getting more money than ever before. There are many ways of figuring this, and the whole story is told only when the proper comparisons are made, but it does seem to be true that the general wage level on the railroads is at a peak. The average hourly rate today is about 75 cents, compared with 66.6 cents in 1929 and 28.3 in 1916. The average wage in 1939 was $1,887, compared with $1,744 in 1929 and $891 in 1916.

Whether these rates are in line with the increased productive capacity of the railroads and the needs and rights of the workers is a question the two sides are expected to thresh out.

Sideglances in Washington: Roosevelt 'Scram' Is Schram?

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Good story, anyway: Belatedly going the rounds in Washington is a tale relating how the New York Stock Exchange happened to pick Emil Schram, former President of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as its new head.

According to the story, a delegation of financiers sent from New York was waiting in the White House lobby to see the President.

"They want to ask you who to appoint as President of the New York Stock Exchange," a secretary explained to the President.

"Tell them 'scram,'" said the inhospitable Mr. President.

They didn't hear too well and picked Mr. Schram.

Mr. Schram, incidentally, pronounces his name with a broad "A."

Ubiquitous press: The President's family dining room served a new purpose last week when Fiorello H. La Guardia, Civilian Defense Director, met the press around the spacious mahogany Chippendale dining table.

With the East Room having its floor replaced, and a group of 45 defense workers meeting in the State apartments, space at the mansion was at a premium, so the press was ushered into the private dining room.

Old and new: The Washington Monument this week had its 14,000,000th elevator rider; the new National Gallery of Art, its 1,000,000th visitor.

Buddies: The War Department has discovered that privates Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee recently began their military training at the Quartermaster Replacement Center, Fort Warren, Wyoming.

Curiously enough, Private Grant is from Dixie—Pensacola, Fla.—while Private Lee hails from the North—Marietta, Ohio.

The two namesakes of the rival Civil War commanders never had met before their arrival at Fort Warren.

Fur-bearing troops: If department stores can advertise furs with the temperature in the 90s, the War Department can, too.

To help develop cold weather clothing and equipment for the Army's growing force in Alaska, Arnold L. Liebes, authority on furs, has been appointed adviser and consultant to the Secretary of War.

A member of a pioneer California family which operated trading posts and trading boats in Alaska for many years, Mr. Liebes has been instructed to develop materials repellent to both cold and rain which at the same time, like the polar bear, lend themselves to camouflage.

Northwest Appears Destined To Lead in Aluminum Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Proposed establishment of giant new aluminum reduction plants at Troutdale, Ore., and Spokane and Tacoma, Wash., lends substance to the prediction that "the Grand Coulee-Bonneville power area is destined to be the aluminum producing center of the world."

That prediction was made less than a year ago by Richard S. Reynolds, President of the Reynolds Metals Company. Since that time, the Aluminum Company of America plant at Vancouver, Wash., and the Reynolds Metals Company plant at Longview, Wash., have gone into production, turning out a total of 210,000,000 pounds of the defense-important metal annually. The new plants, authorized by congressional appropriation and tentatively located by recommendation of the Office of Production Management to the War Department, will bring total Pacific Northwest aluminum production to 400,000,000 pounds a year, more than a fourth of the national output.

The Troutdale plant, with 100,000,000-pound capacity, and the Spokane plant, capable of producing 60,000,000 pounds a year, will be constructed within 18 months, according to William S. Knudsen, OPM chief, who visited the Northwest in the course of a whirlwind national inspection trip this month. A smaller plant (30,000,000 pounds) at Tacoma may not be constructed at Tacoma.

The new plants are to be built by Government funds, operated by private organizations. The OPM has recommended that the Aluminum Company of America operate the Troutdale plant, that the Union Carbide and Carbon operate the Spokane unit, and that the Olin Corporation run the Tacoma plant.

Total Bonneville-Grand Coulee power requirements for the new plants will be more than 200,000 kilowatts, to be supplied from power sources already taxed by extraordinary defense requirements.

A block of 97,000 kilowatts is to be delivered to Cascade Locks; the Spokane plant will require 100,000 kilowatts (65,000 for aluminum manufacture and 35,000 for contemplated processing of magnesium), and the Tacoma plant will be allotted 32,500 kilowatts of Columbia River power.

Operations of the new plants will increase Bonneville Power Administration's sales to defense industries to a total of 495,000 kilowatts. Contracts totaling 265,500 kilowatts already executed include:

Aluminum Company of America, 182,500 kilowatts; Reynolds Metals Company, 60,000; Pennsylvania Salt Company, building a plant at Portland with an initial demand of 2,000; Oregon Shipbuilding Company, taking 6,000 at its Portland plant; Pacific Carbide & Alloys Company, taking 2,000 at its North Portland factory, and the Electro-Metallurgical Company, which has contracted for 13,000 kilowatts to be delivered to a plant now building in North Portland.

Present combined generating capacity at Bonneville and Grand Coulee is 214,000 kilowatts. By late summer, with new generator installations completed, the total will have risen to 356,400 kilowatts. By Jan. 1, combined capacity will have increased again to a total of 518,400 kilowatts, one of the biggest power loads in the Nation, but barely enough to meet defense industry demands added to direct consumer usage.

La Guardia Wins Backing Of Three G. O. P. Leaders

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Basing their action on the record of the Fusion Administration in office, three Republican leaders in New York City have come out for the third-term re-election of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, his Controller, Joseph D. McGoldrick, and his City Council President, Newbold Morris.

The indorsing triumvirate of the five Party chiefs were Thomas J. Curran, John R. Crews and Robert S. Woodward, leading the Republican organizations in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond Boroughs respectively. The two leaders who reneged were John J. Knewitz, of the Bronx, against whose leadership the Mayor has waged perpetual warfare and who now faces ouster attack by Republicans in his Borough, and Warren B. Ashmead, of Queens, who took his stand long since against the Mayor for his New Dealism.

The latter objection figured in the announcement of indorsement, which obviously was made reluctantly after hours of conference, when the three leaders said it was necessary to subordinate such facts as the Mayor's national co-operation with the New Deal and his "reckless" attacks on Republican candidates for President and Governor to the plain truth that New York City was a better place to live in under Fusion Administration than under Tammany rule.

The issue at stake, they stressed, was "the ultimate good of the city," with Mr. Crews calling it "an unthinkable backward step" for the good government forces to divide and leave the city "to the tender mercies of Tammany Hall."

The Knewitz-Ashmead opposition stand, with Mr. Ashmead announcing himself a "neutral" in the campaign, was immediately echoed in an announcement by John R. Davies, formerly President of the National Republican Club, that he would enter the Republican primaries against the Mayor because of the latter's stand against Republican State and national candidates and his interventionist attitude.

Mr. Davies said he did not believe the Democratic candidate for Mayor, District Attorney William O'Dwyer, of Kings County, could stand for an interventionist national policy. He has the backing of the Republican National Builders, whose New York Chapter is headed by John Burke, and has opened headquarters at the Roosevelt Hotel. He aims to make intervention versus isolation in foreign affairs a major anti-La Guardia campaign issue.

Ratification of the city-wide slate by the five county committees will follow this week, together with the naming of local tickets in each county.

In the interim, the leaders hope for a statement from Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, on his decision whether or not to make the race for the New York County prosecutor's post, which has been under a 20-year Tammany lien until he captured it four years ago and which has made him a national figure.

Tammany Hall will ratify tonight the O'Dwyer-Knott-Fertig ticket selected recently by the Democratic leadership of the city, but will hold up its New York County ticket pending Mr. Dewey's decision. Should Mr. Dewey run again, the Tammany Braves will seek a strong independent for their entry rather than the run-of-the-mill organization candidate they would consider adequate to win against a lesser "name."

Mr. Dewey's preference is to have a member of his own staff chosen on the Republican-American Labor Party-Fusion ticket, and this is a leading question before these conferees this week. The American Labor Party wants assurance from Mr. Dewey that he will serve out another four-year term as District Attorney if elected with its indorsement. Such a pledge would close off from Mr. Dewey the opportunity of accepting the Republican nomination for Governor next year should his party offer it to him.

Philippine Patrol Joins U. S. Forces As Unit in the 16th Naval District

MANILA, July 29 (AP) — The Philippine off-shore patrol was placed under the jurisdiction of the 16th Naval District last night, becoming the first unit of the Philippine armed forces to be incorporated with the United States forces as ordered by President Roosevelt.

The patrol comprises about 150 officers and men, two torpedo-boats and several such ships under construction. Informed circles expected that the air corps, most highly developed branch of the Philippine Army, would be the next unit incorporated.

The air arm has more than a hundred trained Filipino combat pilots and an undisclosed number of training planes which could be converted into pursuit ships.

Absorption of the Philippine Army, political circles pointed out, will ease the commonwealth government's financial difficulties and save the government at least $8,000,000 annually. It was understood that incorporation of the Philippine forces would be done gradually, eliminating the necessity of wide-scale mobilization.

Banks holding the bulk of Chinese and Japanese accounts were reported doing normal business, indicating that first apprehension over the order freezing Japanese and Chinese credits had been dispelled. Japanese sources said there was no noticeable effect at present on trade between the islands and Japan because general licenses permit a continuance of normal transactions.

The City Council received a proposal to appropriate $500,000 for construction of raid shelters. Its sponsor, Councilman Segundo Agustin, said that "in view of recent developments in the Far East, it is urgent that air raid shelters be constructed."

Informed sources said the Civilian Emergency Administration would hold a practice evacuation soon affecting persons living near the Manila Bay fronts, forts, military camps and air fields.

The test evacuation may be at night with the evacuees transferred to previously designated outlying areas.

Because of the serious transportation problem involved, taxicab owners agreed to place all cabs under military control.

Knox Lists Ways To Raise Output

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox called on defense plants producing naval equipment yesterday to survey production problems anew in an effort to attain maximum output as rapidly as possible.

In a letter to Naval district Commandants and other officials Mr. Knox proposed the possibility of increasing production by these means:

1. Employing a day shift that will utilize the full capacity of a shipyard or other plant.
2. Increasing second and third shifts so that their combined production will approximate the production of the first shift.
3. Arrange working schedules so that an optimum or bout 80 per cent or more of the employees work 48 hours a week.
4. Reducing the number of those working more than 48 hours a week to ten per cent or less of the total number employed.

N. Y. Has Its First Electric Strike In 25 Years With 8,000 Men Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—In the first general strike in the electrical industry here for 25 years, 8,000 members of the Electrical Workers Union, Local 3, of the American Federation of Labor failed to appear for work today, halting all electrical construction work in the city. Last minute efforts by the State Mediation Board to postpone the strike to permit further attempts at an adjustment of differences between the union and the Consolidated Edison Company were unavailing.

The union demands that the Edison Company turn over 600 electrical installation jobs on its waterside plant at Thirty-Ninth Street and First Avenue to its members. The work there is now being done by members of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, which was described by the Electrical Workers Union as a "company union." The company declares it has a contract for this work with the Brotherhood and thus will not yield to the demands of Local 3.

The strike was voted unanimously by 5,000 members of the Union at a meeting in Manhattan Center, Thirty-Fourth Street and Eight Avenue last night.

The walkout will affect thousands of other building trades workers on jobs awaiting electrical installation before they can be completed. Indications are that other unions will strike in sympathy.

The Building Construction and Trades Council, central body of the Federation Building Crafts here and the New York Electrical Contractors Association with which Local 3 has a collective agreement, made unsuccessful mediation attempts before the strike was called. The Association holds that the general strike call is unjustified in that it will inconvenience contractors not involved in the dispute between Local 3 and Consolidated Edison.

Union officials estimated that if the strike were prolonged it might ultimately affect 250,000 workers. They said that while Local 3 members received $2 an hour for similar work the waterside workers were receiving only $1 an hour. This, if permitted to continue, they held, would eventually lead to a deterioration of wage rates throughout the electrical industry and in all building trades.

More Employees Get 'Civil Service'

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—An executive order signed by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park yesterday will bring an estimated 10,000 additional Federal workers under Civil Service, most of them employees appointed from replacement lists.

They will come under the classification beginning Jan. 1 and will be given opportunity to qualify for merit status through non-competitive tests. The order provides that they must have been on their jobs as of June 30, 1941, the end of the last fiscal year.

Exceptions are made for those appointed to positions in the National Youth Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Farm Security Administration, Work Projects Administration, and Tennessee Valley Authority, all non-Civil Service agencies by law.

Equal Pay for Women in Defense Disclosed by Hillman as OPM Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Employment of women in defense industries on the same wage scales with men was enunciated as official policy today by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management.

In a letter addressed to nearly 200 airplane companies and other defense contractors, Mr. Hillman urged the employment of more women in defense jobs "without lowering wages, hours, and other working standards."

"It is necessary," the defense labor chief declared, "that the hours of work, rates of pay, and conditions of work conform with established standards for the industry, in order that there may be no disturbance due to a lowering of the standards."

Though the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the United States Office of Education have been conducting a campaign for the training and employment of more women in defense jobs, Mr. Hillman's letter is the first official action on the subject.

Especially important in the eyes of women's organizations here is his enunciation of the policy of "equal pay for equal work."

Traditionally in industry, women are paid less than men for doing the same work, though the Federal Wage-Hour Law has effected a measure of equality in interstate industry.

Mr. Hillman forwarded to defense contractors in California, Kansas, and Connecticut a long list of operations that can be satisfactorily performed by women. Surveys of the aircraft industry, he said, show women competent in such work as machine shop, press and forming, metal fabrication, bench and stainless steel assemblies, fuselage assembly, wings, control surfaces, cowling, fairing, tank, final assembly, painting, covering, heat treating, anodizing, welding, and many other operations.

Radio, electrical manufacturing, small-parts producers, and other defense industries have successfully employed women in many occupations.

Mr. Hillman's letter noted that the ability of adequately trained women to do such jobs was demonstrated during the World War and since that time in industry itself.

He recommended that manufacturers hire women to avoid unnecessary importation of "out-of-town" labor with resulting housing difficulties and uprooting of families.

Defense employers, he said, should indicate to the state employment service those occupations in which women will be used, so training agencies may establish defense training courses for women in occupations requiring training.

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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Many Amendments Urged as Old-Age Bill Moves Toward Final Action in House

Earned Income Tax Proposal Has Herter Backing for Age Aid

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, today threw his full political weight behind a one-half per cent earned income tax proposal to finance liberalization of old-age assistance.

In a battle during which the Republican House leadership was split over the advisability of increasing old-age assistance minimum monthly benefits from $30 to $40, Speaker Herter sought to rally his forces behind the earned income tax, to be levied on all earned income over $1,000.

The $1,000 exemption had previously been proposed by Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston as an amendment to the earned income tax measure submitted by Representative John M. Cawley (R) of New Bedford, and Representative Joseph H. Downey (D) of Brockton.

Thus it appears that a Republican-Democratic coalition is backing this measure. However, Represenative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic floor leader, stood against the earned income tax and called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to assume leadership in the search for other revenue to finance increased old-age benefits.

The debate in the House was both spectacular and confusing, with a veritable flood of proposed amendments, as members sought tax measure which might avoid political reprisals and still provide sufficient revenue.

Last Thursday the House ordered to a third reading a liberalization bill including a one-half per cent pay roll tax to be levied on the basis of the old unemployment compensation tax which provided numerous exemptions. This pay roll tax was called unconstitutional by Henry F. Long, tSate Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and was sharply attacked by organized labor.

The Cawley-Downey earned income tax was advanced as a constitutional substitute.

Speaker Herter, in backing the earned income tax with the $1,000 exemption, estimated it would produce $5,250,000. He explained that this amount "is little more than liberalization of the law would require, and would take up only a small part of the annual deficit in the old-age fund which is now made up by the real estate tax."

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R), of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, asked why liberalization was necessary, a question which Speaker Herter did not fully answer. Replying to another Bigelow question as to the advisability of the earned income tax in view of vastly increased Federal income taxes, Mr. Herter said he did not believe the proposed tax is "excessive if we really intend to liberalize the old-age assistance benefits."

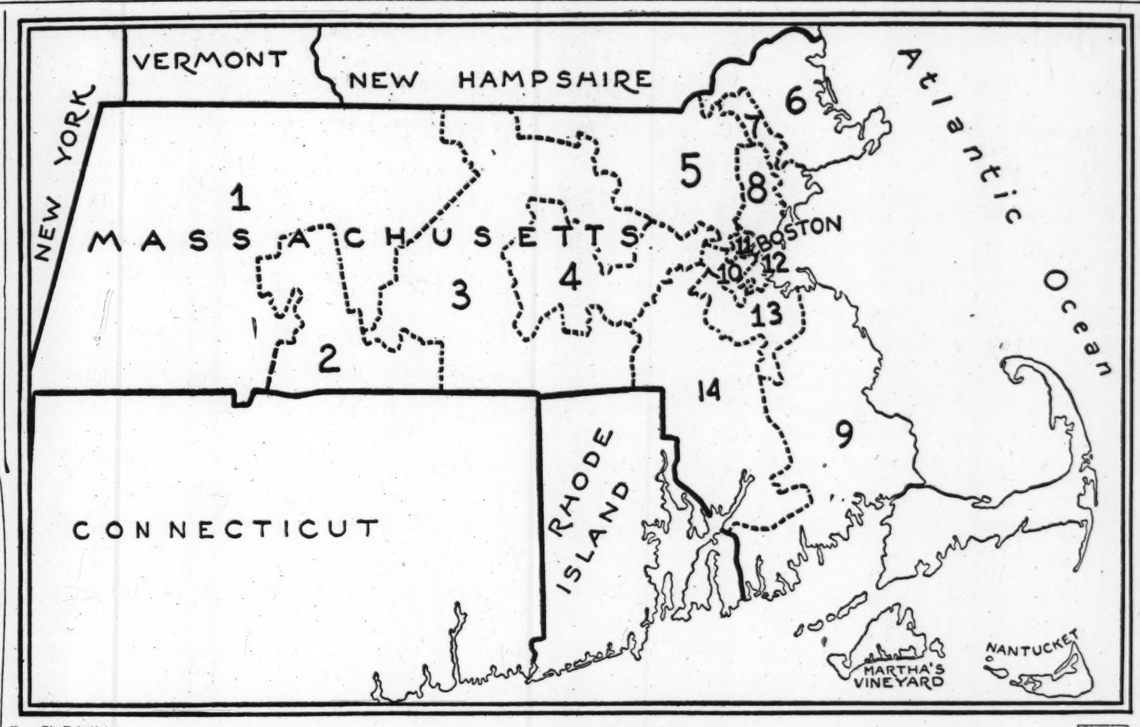
As debate continued, the old-age assistance fight appeared scheduled for the longest debating session of the year.

Among alternative tax proposals to produce the $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 needed to finance liberalization were:

1. A $2 head tax on all persons over 20 years of age to produce $4,000,000 a year;
2. Increased taxes on horse and dog race betting and in liquor to raise $4,000,000;
3. A State lottery to provide up to $36,000,000;
4. An additional one-cent tax on gasoline to raise $7,000,000;
5. An additional 7½ per cent surtax on income to provide between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Representative Bigelow also sponsored an amendment to eliminate provision in the pending bill to modify the statute requiring children of needy aged parents to contribute to their support according to their financial ability.

Furthermore, the Brookline Representative contended that the public opinion vote at the 1940 election which resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of liberalization should not govern the House on the issue. He contended that that vote was the result of a mistaken impression that the old-age assistance is a pension.



By a Staff Artist

As Bay State G. O. P. Cuts Congressional Districts From 15 to 14

The 14 new congressional districts of Massachusetts, as reduced from 15 by the State Republicans, to accord with new census requirements, are mapped above. The bill making these districts law is now on Governor Saltonstall's desk on Beacon Hill, awaiting his signature. It was approved by the Legislature July 28.

The districts, each of which elect one Representative to Congress are shown by dotted lines. Names of cities and towns included in each district are given below.

Nmber 1—The cities and towns in Berkshire County; the towns in Franklin County: Blandford, Chester, Granville, Holyoke, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield in Hampden County; Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg nd Worthington in Hampshire County; and Athol, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston and Templeton in Worcester County.

Number 2—Awawam, Brimfield, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Springfield, Wales, West Springfield and Wilbraham in Hampden County; and Amherst, Easthampton, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Northampton and South Hadley in Hampshire County.

Number 3—Ashburnham, Barre, Blackstone, Bolton, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Hardwick, Harvard, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Milford, Millbury, Millville, New Braintree, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, West Brookfield, Westminster, and Winchendon in Worcester County; Ware in Hampshire County; Palmer in Hampden County; and Hudson, Marlborough, Maynard, Shirley and Stow in Middlesex County.

Number 4—Auburn, Berlin, Boylston, Grafton, Holden, Northborough, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sterling, Westborough, West Boylston and Worcester in Worcester County; and Ashland, Framingham, Hopkinton, Sudbury, Waltham, Wayland and Weston in Middlesex County.

Number 5—Consisting of Acton, Arlington, Ashby, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Boxborough, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Lowell, Pepperill, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyingsborough, Watertown, Westford, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn in Middlesex County; and Andover in Essex County.

Number 6—Amesbury, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, wards numbered two and three in Lynn, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Newbury, Newburyport, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury in Essex County.

Number 7—Lawrence, wards numbered one, four, five, six and seven in Lynn, Middleton, Nahant, North Andover and Peabody in Essex County; and Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop in Suffolk County.

Number 8—Lynnfield and Saugus in Essex County; Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, North Reading, Reading, wards numbered four, five, six and seven in Somerville, Stoneham and Wakefield in Middlesex County.

Number 9—The towns in Barnstable County; Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, ward numbered six in Fall River, New Bedford and Westport in Bristol County; the towns in Dukes County; Nantucket in Nantucket County; Cohasset in Norfolk County; and Abington, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Rockland, Scituate, Wareham, West Bridgewater and Whitman in Plymouth County.

Number 10—Newton in Middlesex County and Brookline in Norfolk County; and wards numbered four, five, ten, twelve, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one in Boston in Suffolk County.

Number 11—Wards numbered one, two, three and twenty-two in Boston in Suffolk County; and Cambridge and wards numbered one, two and three in Somerville in Middlesex County.

Number 12—Wards numbered six, seven eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen fifteen, sixteen and seventeen in Boston in Suffolk County.

Number 13—Avon, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Holbrook, Milton, Needham, Norwood, Quincy, Randolph, Westwood and Weymouth in Norfolk County: Brockton in Plymouth County; and ward eighteen in Boston in Suffolk County.

Number 14—Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, wards numbered one, two, three, four, five, seven, eight, and nine in Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, North Attleboro, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, and Taunton in Bristol County; Bellingham, Dover, Foxboro, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Plainville, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, and Wrentham in Norfolk County; Holliston, Natick and Sherborn in Middlesex County; and Hopedale and Mendon in Worcester County.

19,000 Men of 26th Division In Attack on Enemy Invasion

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

On the March: Defense of Massachusetts from imaginary landing of enemy forces brought 19,000 men of the 26th (Yankee) Division into positions today for two days of maneuvers. Central Massachusetts roads carried a record traffic in army vehicles.

Efforts to repulse the invaders concentrate in the neighborhood of Uxbridge, Upton and Northbridge.

The invaders are supposed to have been brought to Narragansett Bay in transports protected by battleships and aircraft carriers, and to have begun pouring off their ships near Westerly and Saunderstown, R. I.

The Yankee Division began swinging out of Camp Edwards at 2 a. m. this morning. Its four combat teams took the lead. Defense forces in the war practice are commanded by Maj.-Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt.

Draft Case: Charged with failing to register for the draft, Max Edwards Michon of Chicopee today was directed by Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford to register at once, and appear next Monday for final disposition of his case. Mr. Michon, arrested in June, was said to have told the police he had decided not to register because he did not want to go to war. Federal prosecutors described the violation as flagrant and asked that whether or not the defendant registered, he be given a sentence.

Gloucester Harbor: Improvement in Gloucester Harbor and Annisquam River was recommended to Congress today by the War Department, with the proviso, however, that unless needed in national defense the undertakings should be postponed.

A dredged anchorage area of about 17 acres and eight feet deep at the entrance of Lobster Cove was advised. First cost was estimated at $70,000. This is a modification of the present Annisquam River project.

Modification of a project at the inner harbor of Block Island, R. I., was also recommended, with the same stipulation of need.

OPM contracts—War Department contracts in New England totaling $283,823 are announced in Boston through the Office of Production Management Co-ordinator for this region. The largest award went to the Merrimack Chemical Transportation, $160,000 for the motor vessel Merrimac. Next largest contract, $39,000, covered construction to two buildings at Langdon, N. H.

Groton Shipways: Appeal for revival of the unused ship ways of the old Groton Iron Works at Groton, Conn., has been repeated in Washington by Representative W. J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut. He asked a Congressional investigation of the policy of the United States Maritime Commission.

Royal Canadian Air Force, Crown Copyright

H. M. Haskell of Boston

Who recently received his wireless air gunners' wings at the official opening of No. 6 Bombing and Gunnery School at Mountain View, Alberta, Canada. The presentation was made by Air Commodore G. E. Brookes. Young Mr. Haskell is one of several hundred American boys who have volunteered in the R. C. A. F.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 30
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc, Monday through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

'You Build 'Em and We'll Fight' —Admiral King at Quincy

"You build 'em, and we'll fight 'em!"

This was the message brought to 17,000 workers of the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company today by Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleetfi who paid a one-day visit to the sprawling 134-acre shipbuilding plant at Quincy.

Arriving at the noisy shipyard soon after 11 o'clock this morning Admiral King was greeted by William H. Collins, General Manager of the yard, and Capt. H. T. Smith, Naval Supervisor of Shipbuilding at the plant.

Shortly afterward, accompanied by naval officers, company officials, and newspapermen, the Admiral was whisked away on a tour of the bustling yards where 26 ships, costing more than $600,000,000, are already under construction or contracted for.

A Prophetic Reply?

"It looks fine," Admiral King told the press as he stood in the shadows of the new destroyers Bancroft and Barton now under construction. "The more we have of this the better it will be."

Purpose of his visit, he said, was to meet the people who are building the Navy's ships and get to know them. On his tour he occasionally spoke to workmen and expressed interest in what they were doing.

Asked whether any radical changes in shipbuilding had been necessitated by developments in the European war, Admiral King replied, "I can't say anything about that end of it. I don't build them."

In reply to the query, will the Atlantic Fleet clear the Atlantic to insure delivery of supplies abroad, he said, "You heard what the President said—the Navy obeys orders."

After boarding the new cruiser San Diego, launched last Saturday, the Admiral went through the huge machine shop where turbines, propellers, and other mechanical equipment are being made. He also visited the head of the ways where the 35,000-ton dreadnaught Massachusetts is rapidly being completed.

Speaks to Workmen

In an address to nearly 1,000 shipyard workers later in the afternoon Admiral King stressed the urgency of the need for ships.

"We of the Navy need the ships that you are building and we need them as soon as you can give them to us.

"We of the Navy need these new ships in order that we may carry out our job in the first line of defense.

"We need these ships to help preserve our American way of life. We need them—not to be aggressive—but rather that what we say as to the peace of the world shall be heeded—as the big stick that Theodore Roosevelt had in mind some 40 years ago.

"The Navy is as ready as we of the Navy know how to make it. It is a fact—generally overlooked—that, even in times of peace, our sea-going operations and training embody all those things that we have to do in time of war—except being shot at. Perhaps the time is not far off when we will be shot at!

"You have the responsibility to see to it that these ships are not only well-built, but that they are built as speedily as you and your fellow workers can manage.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, an organization comprising well over 200 ships and approaching some 50,000 officers and men who are your fellow citizens, serving in your Navy, I bring you this message—and this promise:

"You build 'em, and we'll fight 'em!"

The Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet was appointed to the Naval Academy from Ohio in 1897. During the Spanish-American War he served on the U. S. S. San Francisco engaged in patrol duty off the Atlantic Coast. From 1916 to 1919 he was Assistant Chief of the Staff of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. Navy Commander-in-Chief of the Staff of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. Navy Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet.

Admiral King served as Commander of the Aircraft Base Force, from June 15, 1936, until Oct. 1, when he assumed command of the Aircraft Scouting Force. He was Commander of the Aircraft Battle Force with rank of Vice-Admiral from Jan. 29, 1938, to June 24, 1939, and on Aug. 1, 1939, reported for duty as a member of the General Board.

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Hingham to Have New Playground

Hingham will have a new four-and-one-half acre playground as a result of a gift to the town by Ira G. Hersey.

Announcement of the land donation, which is off Thaxter Street, was made at a special town meeting last night. Mr. Hersey also presented the town with a smaller parcel of land on North Street for the site for a new fire station.

The meeting voted to appropriate $2,250 for the purchase of additional property on North Street for the station, and also $8,000 for property on Liberty Pole Hill for a new school building.

The sum of $92,000 was voted for two new fire stations, one on the North Street property and the other on Liberty Pole Hill near the school property.

Weymouth Man In New NYA Post

Joseph F. Curran, formerly of South Boston and now of Weymouth, has been appointed to the newly-established position of Deputy Administrator of the National Youth Administration in Massachusetts, State Administrator John L. Donovan, Jr., announced. Mr. Curran is succeeded as area director of Boston by Daniel F. Lynch.

Senate in Reverse Movement Revives Censorship Measure

In an about-face, the Massachusetts Senate revived today a bill to establish a State censor over literature in Massachusetts with the likelihood, however, that newspapers would be exempted later through an amendment.

In securing reconsideration of the Senate action in killing the bill yesterday, Senator Cornelius F. Haley (R) of Rowley, Chairman of the State Administration Committee, declared that it "was never intended by the committee to place any censorship on newspapers, or to interfere with the splendid library system of the Commonwealth.

"I ask for senatorial courtesy to see if we can't reconcile this thing. Newspapers and public libraries should be excluded."

Reconstruction was granted by standing vote of 19 to 2, despite the protest of Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, who declared that "this can't be studied in a day or in a week—it is a matter of censorship, a matter of political censorshhip."

Further action was postponed until tomorrow.

Pre-Marital Tests: Legislation requiring those seeking marriage licenses in Massachusetts to undergo a physical examination won final passage today in the Senate.

The vote was 17 to 10. An amendment exempting persons whose religious beliefs opposed the blood test was rejected by a vote of 12 to 8. The bill must be signed by Governor Saltonstall before becoming law.

Beano: Without debate, the Massachusetts Senate today reversed its previous position and rejected a proposed $2,000 statewide investigation of the game "beano." The action came on a tie vote of 18 to 18.

Previously the Senate had taken two different positions with regard to the bill. First it rejected the proposed investigation; then approved it; today they refused to vote the appropriation.

Parole Board Unchanged: Massachusetts' parole organization will remain unchanged for at least another two years.

Legislation to reorganize the State Parole Board to give members longer terms and higher salaries, as well as to transfer supervision of parole agents from the State Department of Correction to the Board, was rejected by the House on a 119 to 84 roll-call vote.

The measure was based upon proposals by the special commission which investigated pardons and paroles. The bill provided 10-year terms for the five members, while the commission recommended 15-year tenure.

State Censor: Opposition of newspaper and book publishers, booksellers and retail groups resulted in Senate defeat of legislation to establish an inspector of magazines and other printed matter in the office of the Attorney General. He would have had power to prohibit sale of printed material he considered obscene or injurious to the morals of youth. The Senate adverse roll-call vote was 24 to 12.

Redistricting: Challenged by Democrats to defend their "gerrymander" in Massachusetts courts, Governor Saltonstall and State G. O. P. legislative leaders were today combing the newly passed redistricting bill for errors which might leave it open to attack.

The bill, given final approval by the Legislature yesterday, awaits Governor Saltonstall's signature. Democrats have attacked the Republican-sponsored measure on grounds of constitutionality, threatening court action.

Made necessary when the 1940 census deprived Massachusetts of one of its 15 representatives in the National House of Representatives, the measure divides the State into 14 new Congressional districts. In the face of constitutional provisions that districts must be as nearly equal in population as feasible, the bill provides for areas of varying size.

The theoretically ideal district would contain approximately 308,000 persons, or one-fourteenth of the Massachusetts population. District 1 embraces 278,000 and District 10, 346,000, with others varying in between.

Atlantic Fleet Commander

By a Staff Photographer

Admiral Ernest J. King

As he came down the gangplank of the recently launched cruiser San Diego at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy today, during a two-hour tour of inspection, with Navy and company officials.

Short Waves in Boston

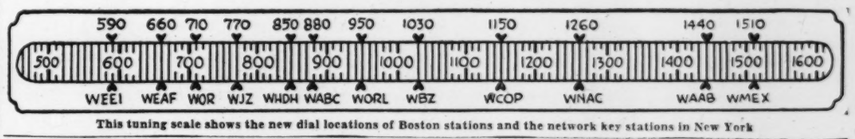
WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music; news.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
5:00 p. m.— News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Gordon Jenkins' Orch.; Ray Heatherton's Orch.
9:00 p. m. — News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rhumba Band; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otera and Orch.; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Boyd Raeburn's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:10 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 a. m.—"Britain Speaks." Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.48 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Dance; News in English; Music; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.78 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Meet John Londoner, street-corner interviews. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill" ...	"Ma Perkins": sketch. ..	Browns baseball game	Sports and music.....
3:30	News; Sketchbook ..	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Browns baseball game	Sports and music.....
4:00	Around the Hub.....	"Quiz Kids"	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"Music in the Air"	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"	Browns baseball game	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Music in the Air".	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Organ Melodies .....
4:45	Burl Ives, songs.....	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game	"Comic Page Club" ...
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	From A to Z in Novelty.	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk..	"Drama Behind News" ..	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News .....
6:00	"Sifting the News"	News: music; weather ..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:15	Melodic Caravan ...	"Listen to Leibert"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous".	News Service	Music; NYA Speaker ..
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces": sketch ...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Troubadors .....
7:15	Fredda Gibson, news	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Sports Preview	Five Star News .....
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Get Goin' "	"Confidentially Yours"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra..	Wonderland Salutes ..
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army".....	"Concert Miniatures" ..	Lou Breeze's Orchestra..	Hillbilly Music .....
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	vocalists; chorus	Song Spinners	"Essays in Drama" ..
8:30	"First Nighter";	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	sketch: E. Davis...	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	CCC Program .....
9:00	"We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"..	Frank Crumit and Julia	Harold L. Ickes	Variety Hour .....
9:15	interviews: music .	"Bringing Up Father"..	Sanderson's Quiz	Harold L. Ickes	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Lewisohn Stadium	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Concert, N. Y.....	Ted Steel's Orchestra...	"Hap Hazard Show"	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or...	Grant Park Concert,	"A Date With Judy,"	Network Sports	Five Star News .....
10:15	Public Affairs	Glen Balnum, conductor	starring Ann Gillis ..	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:30	"Labor Salutes" ...	Associate Justice Reed ..	'College Humor": variety;	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Network Sports	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Works of Music	Local news; weather	"Music You Want";	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	Music: Michael	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Day's End"; music ..
11:45	Loring's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Day's End"; News ...

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs ...	.....
8:00	The World Today...	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Fight Bells	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news...	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	"Roddy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls..
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs..	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake": drama ..	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Concert Internationale ..	Choir Loft: organ	"Your Morning Pick-Up": orchestra .....
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Concert Internationale	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard.	Fashion talk .....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge" ..	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Editon..	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk..	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With You" .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair.....	"Prescott Presents" ...	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights..	
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news....	Beauty Hints .....
11:15	"Man I Married"...	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Lew White, organist ..
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Ann Nagro, pianist ..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	News Reporter	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, News..	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Gwen Williams, songs ..	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture..	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Woman in White"..	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron .....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air".....	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"..	Religious Program .....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way" ..	Religious Program .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster	Ann Demitrijan, songs..
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	U. S. Navy Band	"The Mystern Man"	Don Ariste	Music .....
2:30	'You're Quite Expert'	"The Munros"; sketch.	"Valiant Lady": serial..	Sports Comment	Music .....
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch ..	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews ..	News Service .....
3:00	News for Women....	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	'Ma Perkins": sketch..	Browns baseball game ..	Sports and music.....
3:30	News; Sketchbook ..	John's Other Wife: sk...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Browns baseball game ..	Sports and music.....
4:00	Around the Hub....	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Accent on Music ...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Browns baseball game ..	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Labor Salutes" ...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:45	Edna Smith	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game ..	Comic Page Club .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today"; drama..
7:15	Fredda Gibson, News	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News .....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Midweek Function	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Wonderland Salutes ..
7:45	comedy drama	Midweek Function	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Ethel Coopersmith, piano
8:00	Grand Central Station	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15	.....	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news	Defense Program .....
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Will Johnson's Orchestra	"Bringing Up Parents"..
9:00	"Tre

Activities of Women in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Clubwomen Get 'Housing' For Red Cross

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Could you fix it so I could get into my dining room at home?"

That appeal from Walter H. Woods of 25 Jefferson Road, Chestnut Hill, evoked a sympathetic response from W. Sherman Schmeltz, Manager of the Little Building. Mr. Schmeltz understood perfectly. Only at his home, in Framingham, it wasi the sun room which was so filled with the war relief materials used by Mrs. Schmeltz's Red Cross Unit that there was no space in it for the family. There every Tuesday for weeks, 40 women had assembled, bringing along about 20 portable sewing machines, to make clothes for the Red Cross.

At Mr. Woods' home, the dining room had become a repository for the used clothing sent by women's clubs in all parts of the State to Mrs. Woods, who had been appointed Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. He was proud of the work the clubwomen were doing and his wife's part in it, but the time had come when the extent of it demanded more commodious quarters.

This situation inspired his appeal to Mr. Schmeltz, who promptly offered the Federation committee the use of a room on the mezzanine floor of the Little Building.

Opened March 8

"It is a wonderful work the women are doing and they need a little help," said Mr. Schmeltz, as he surveyed the committee members at work on a recent warm summer day.

"Not only are we given the use of the room, but it is cleaned and dusted for us every night," said Mrs. Woods, expressing the committee's appreciation.

It was opened as the Federation's war relief headquarters March 8. Up to that time, Mrs. Woods had received donations of used clothing and other war relief materials at her home.

Room 12 of the Little Building solved the "housing problem" for the hundreds of other donations that have come in since. Contributions are received from all clubs in the State Federation that have relief committees, and there are 200.

Not only has the State Committee sent these reconditioned garments, but, since last October, has raised more than $12,000. It has given three rolling kitchens to Great Britain, two purchased in this country at $1,000 each and one purchased in England for $1,500, and has sent over 6,000 garments.

Many Donations Received

It made a contribuiton of $1,000 to the Greek Relief Association; purchased a truck-ambulance for China relief for use on the Burma Road, and also made an additional contribution of $200 to China relief.

Many individual clubs have made outstanding donations to the relief fund. The Worcester Club, for instance, has contributed $1,247. Mrs. Harold Woodbury is its War Relief Chairman.

The Social Science Club of Ware, located in the middle of the State and with only 158 members, has made a contribution of $428.

There is great need now for donations of money, materials, and used clothing as boxes are being prepared with articles for Christmas. Rag dolls and other soft toys will be included and any of these in good condition would also be welcomed, says Mrs. Woods, or materials of which to make them.

The committee, newly appointed for the coming year, held a special meeting at the headquarters last Thursday and voted to furnish the recreation room at Camp Edwards. This project, which will be undertaken at once for the welfare of the American boys in the military services, is now of primary concern to the clubwomen.

Committee Members

The committee includes the following women representing various clubs: Mrs. W. O. B. Little of West Roxbury, adviser; Mrs. Malcolm H. Oak of Arlington Woman's Club and Mrs. A. Chesley York of Medford, President of the Daughters of Vermont, Vice-Chairmen; Mrs. Nellie M. Osborne, Newton Upper Falls Woman's Club, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Norman H. Hastings, West Roxbury Woman's Club, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John A. Jennings of Brookline, President of the Daughters of Massachusetts, Treasurer; Mrs. A. Lincoln Bean, Assonet Club; Mrs. George C. Buerkel, Needham Woman's Club; Mrs. Henry C. Cassidy, Dedham Woman's Club; Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, Brookline City Federation; Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, Fortnightly Club of Winchester; Mrs. Hedley V. Howlett, Roslindale, Woman's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club; Mrs. Jewell B. Knight, Wellesley Heights Woman's Club; Miss Frances Letson, Dorchester Woman's Club; Mrs. Charles S. Marshall of Braintree Philergians; Mrs. Arba W. Nelson, Rochester Woman's Club; Mrs. Robert B. Parmenter, Weston Woman's Club; Mrs. Adele Penardi, Stoughton Woman's Club; Mrs. Frank Simons, Stoneham Woman's Club; Mrs. Clyde H. Swan, Barre Woman's Club; Mrs. George S. Sweetnam, Revere Woman's Club; Miss Luella Turner, Thought and Work Club, Salem; Mrs. Carrie L. Wade, Woman's Club of Hingham; Mrs. Charles B. Wetherby, Social Science Club of Ware; Mrs. Jesse S. Wilson, Winchester Woman's Club, and Mrs. Harry D. Woodbury, Worcester Woman's Club.

By a Staff Photographer

Federation of Women's Clubs Active in Relief Work

Top—At the table after a picnic lunch at the war relief headquarters of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Room 12 of the Little Building, Boston, members of the committee are (left to right) Miss Nellie M. Osborne, Mrs. George Sweetnam, Mrs. Adele Penardi, W. Sherman Schmeltz, Manager of the building, who gives the use of the room; Mrs. Norman H. Hastings, Mrs. John A. Jennings, Mrs. Jewell B. Knight, and Mrs. Charles S. Marshall. Center pictures (left) Mrs. W. O. B. Little, adviser to the war relief committee, showing a Christmas doll; (right) Mrs. D. Henry Childs, a volunteer worker, displaying the crocheted cover for mine sweepers' gloves made by the women. Lower picture—Mrs. Walter H. Woods (center), Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the State Federation; Mrs. A. Chesley York (left), Vice-Chairman in charge of China Relief, and Mrs. Malcolm H. Oak, Vice-Chairman in charge of British Relief.

Y. W. C. A. Gives Advice on Defense Work

Defense has replaced Hollywood in its glamor for the American girl, according to Miss Elizabeth C. Belcher, acting director of the Vocational Guidance Department of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

"What can I do for my country?" is the question in the minds of countless girls who come in for interviews, she says. "I'd like to get a job—a defense job," they tell her.

Although commending the spirit of patriotism that prompts their desire, Miss Belcher says that few who come are qualified for specialized work in industries directly related to defense. Her answer to their question as to how they can help in the present emergency, is to "do a good, bang-up job in a position you are equipped to hold."

"It is more important to our Government that they be self-supporting in the place they are than to have them spending their own time and that of employers, attempting to get into defense work for which they are untrained," she says.

Miss Belcher endeavors to make the young women who come to her department realize that the Government has not taken over private industry and that, even if they were to get a "defense job," it would probably be with a private employer.

She also stresses the importance of their completing their education, in case they have not finished high school or whatever course they are taking. Many girls, she says, with the prospect of work before them, are ready to throw over their schooling for the job.

"It may last three months or three years, but at the end of the emergency, there will again be thousands of persons seeking other work, and, with the labor market filled, there will be a raising of standards. I recall what happened at the close of the first World War," Miss Belcher remarked.

It is the policy of the Vocational Guidance Department of the Y. W. C. A. never to advise, she says.

store opens
10:30 o'clock
Wednesday
for after-stocktaking
CLEARANCE

Desirable late Spring and Summer merchandise priced for immediate clearance. In most instances, intermediate markdowns have been taken. Women's, misses', junior misses', teens' wearing apparel, juvenile apparel, hats, shoes, accessories and yard goods included in this clearance.

Stearns
BOSTON

D. A. R. Move Into the New Headquarters

Today is moving day for the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. They are changing their headquarters from 7 Ashburton Place to a room on the first floor of 9, next door, the home of the Genealogical and Historical Society.

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, of Somerville, Mass., State regent; Mrs. George W. Moore of Marlboro, State Registrar, who is in charge of the membership file including ancestral records that is kept at headquarters, and members of the house and permanent headquarters committees are in charge of the moving.

On the permanent headquarters committee are Mrs. Frank Leon Nason of Scituate, in whose administration five years ago the first headquarters was established; Mrs. Lilias Folger, of Newton; Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, Past State Regent; Mrs. James Charles Peabody and Mrs. Edwards Standish Robinson, all of Boston.

Miss Ruth Drown, of Medford Hillside, who heads the house committee, has serving with her Mrs. James J. Gilligan and Mrs. Joseph C. Howes, both of Boston. Mrs. Howes is also librarian at the Genealogical and Historical Society.

The headquarters will be open only by appointment during the remainder of the summer, but it is planned to have it open regularly beginning in September.

The furnishings, some of which have been loaned by members, include many fine antique pieces, some with interesting historical significance.

Mrs. Smith will announce in the near future plans for the State meeting to be held at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, October 1 and 2. Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, the new President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, will attend as guest of honor.

An informal gathering was held last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. George R. Blinn, of Bedford, by State officers who served under Miss Ethel Lane Hershey, immediate Past State Regent.

B. U. Dean of Women a Leader in Her Work

While many women are spending their summer vacations making plans for war relief and defense work when the fall season opens, Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin of Brookline, Boston University's Dean of Women, is on the North Shore, giving a fair amount of her vacation hours to planning ahead for the same kind of work she has carried on for the past 17 years—and something equally important in the country's "total defense."

Dean Franklin has gained international recognition for her work at Boston University, where she was appointed in 1924 as its first Dean of Women. Ever since her quiet voice has been raised effectively in behalf of improvements for her girl students.

In 1928, she started the student co-operative dormitory, first of its kind in this section, which has been so successful as to have been emulated widely. With characteristic initiative, she traveled to Copenhagen, Denmark, where the most successful housing of that kind had been effected, to study what had been done there. On her return, she adapted what she had learned to the needs and tastes of the American students.

University House

The Boston University House, providing the girls with a pleasant home, where they can live inexpensively and at the same time share in its management and government and gain experience in community responsibility and cooperation, offers practical lessons in democracy during their college years, Mrs. Franklin believes.

Recognizing the need for specific training for women entering her own field of work, Mrs. Franklin developed a study course at Boston University for the training of deans of women. Only graduate students are accepted, and they must have demonstrated by actual experience, either professional or voluntary, their talents along this line. She named it the "Alice Freeman Palmer Course for Deans." Its 13th year was completed in June. Of the more than 60 women who have graduated from it, some are deans of women at the Universities of Michigan, Indiana, Maine, Tallahassee, Indiana, DePauw University, and the Florida State College for Women.

Wherever Mrs. Franklin is her influence makes itself felt. As an officer of the National Association of Deans, she has been instrumental in shaping the policy of deans' work. Convinced a thorough academic background was essential, she has helped to have this made a requirement for deans of women and thus raise the standard.

Close Interest

She has also been one of those responsible for the close interest that has grown up in the past few years between the Association of Deans and the Panhellenic Congress. Joint conferences have been held preceding the annual conventions of the two groups and have done much to promote broader understanding of campus problems confronted by both the girl students and the deans who are there to guide them.

Mrs. Franklin also edits the University Exchange Column in the Journal of the Association of Deans, in which there is frank and helpful discussion of college matters by contributors from different parts of the country.

Mrs. Franklin has many interests outside of her work in connection with the university, but all have some relation to it.

Both she and her husband, Prof. George B. Franklin, Professor of English in the Boston University College of Business Administration, went to Ohio Wesleyan to teach after they were first married. Later they went to Evansville College, and their long careers at Boston University have reached out across the Nation and to foreign shores.

Defense and Vocational Guidance 1941-42 Projects of the Altrusa Club

National defense, vocational guidance and the annual spring sale for the blind will be the major projects of the Altrusa Club for 1941-42, according to its President, Claire Crawford, an executive of radio station WNAC.

Mrs. Crawford and seven other members of the Boston club attended the recent convention of Altrusa International in Roanoke, Vt. The others representing the Boston club were Corinne Loomis, Emily Webb, Hazel Hunt, Eleanor Kitchen, Dorothy Seccomb, Helen Audello and Sue Whitcomb.

Miss Loomis is governor of District 1 of the international organization, which includes all of New England, Pennsylvania and New York. She is one of the outstanding women executives among the many who comprise the membership of the Boston Club. She is Associate General Agent of the John Hancock Insurance Company and was the first member of the company and one of the few women in the country to be made a Chartered Life Underwriter of the American College of Life Underwriters.

Eleanor Early, author, whose books are widely known, is among the members. Another is Marion Gordon, manager of the C. F. Hovey Company. Helen S. Johnson, whose classification is "general farming" and who owns and operates two fine New England farms, is another. There are also Teresa Fitzpatrick, Circulation Manager of the Atlantic Monthly; Gladys Beckett Jones, owner of the Garland School of Home Making; Cora Riley, head of the Guidance and Personnel Division of the Newton Schools; Eleanor Manning O'Connor, one of the dozen architects chosen for the South Boston project; Fiona Hale Cook, a lawyer, who has written a Who's Who among lawyers; Dr. Priscilla White, of the New England Deaconness Hospital, who is prominent in the medical profession; Miss Audella, who is New England sales represenative for the Ketter Linus Lithograph Manufacturing Company, and Eleanor Mosley, Publicity Director for Boston University.

Altrusa will resume its meetings on Sept. 8 and will meet as usual at the Women's City Club at 6:30 p. m. Its dinner and business sessions are held the second Monday of each month, and on the fourth Mondays members gather for social meetings at various places of interest.

after-stocktaking
CLEARANCE

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Short lengths of fabrics suitable for pillows and chair seats. Linens, cottons, and rayon-and-cottons. Chintz, cretonne, damask, tapestries and homespun weaves.

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10:30 o'clock
Wednesday
for after-stocktaking
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Desirable late Spring and Summer merchandise priced for immediate clearance. In most instances, intermediate markdowns have been taken.

Gift Room Clearance
prior to Fall Redecorating
reductions of 1/3 to 2/3

Before redecorating our Group of Rooms we have taken an assortment of varied items, many one-of-a-kind, and reduced them for quick clearance. All pieces are from our regular stock and are assembled in a separate section for easy choosing. All sales final. No mail or C. O. D. orders.

Typical Markdowns

A collection of Sheffield plated candlesticks, coffee urn, tray and cake basket, 1/2 to 2/3 off original prices.

Odd Chinese porcelain plates, jars, vases, bowls and figures, 1/3 to 1/2 off.

Old Russian and French copper measures, jugs and bowls, 1/3 to 1/2 off.

Old Botany prints framed, paintings on glass, and French costume prints, 1/2 off.

Old tip table, highboy, tavern table, wainscot chairs and odd pieces, 1/2 off.

Seventh Floor

bedding and linens
third floor

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Four- and one-inch hems. Sizes quoted are before hemming.

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Cases	95c	ea.	80c		45x40½	1.10	ea.	95c	
Sheets	3.05	ea.	2.75		72x108	3.35	ea.	3.05	
Sheets	3.45	ea.	3.15		81x108	3.75	ea.	3.45	
Sheets	3.80	ea.	3.50		90x108	4.10	ea.	3.80	
Sheets	3.20	ea.	2.90		72x113	3.50	ea.	3.20	
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Stearns
BOSTON

British Strengthen Middle East Defense Against Axis

Nazi path to Suez Canal through Turkey or along African coast becomes more dangerous.

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to British Middle East Command.

JERUSALEM, July 29—British announcement that a convoy carrying supplies to the Middle East reached its destination despite Axis attacks over the week end flashes the spotlight again on the unabated fortification and reinforcement of Britain's overseas war theater.

Despite an aerial, E-boat, and submarine attack, men, munitions, stores, and ships got through and all are now embraced in Britain's formidable Middle East concentrations.

Not only are British supplies being sent in, but a growing stream is coming in from United States factories. In ports hereabouts the rattle of anchors from laden merchantmen from the United States is no longer an unusual sound.

As the Free French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, tours Syria and inaugurates negotiations regarding that country's future political status, the military curtain rings down on the campaign with the Allies firmly established and rapidly forming a new defense line for the Suez Canal.

Prepare For Axis

The Allies are preparing for any possible arrival of the Nazis in these regions via Russia or Turkey.

Russian resistance naturally is providing an opportunity for the British Middle East Command to be almost leisurely in applying finishing touches to the Wilson Line which stretches along the Mediterranean shores from the Turkish frontier to the Suez Canal. At the same time, Turkey's unyielding stand decreases the danger that a sudden Axis dash might interfere with its construction.

The situation across the frontier seems to be illuminated in news that Turkey recently had shot down German and Italian reconnaissance planes flying over Turkish territory and in the information reaching the correspondent that more suspected German residents of Istanbul, Ankara, and elsewhere in Turkey had been interned since the Turkish-German pact.

Local incidents in which Poles and Norwegians passing through Turkey have been subjected to public insults are not given much importance here nor is the recent Turkish tendency to claim: "We are allies of the whole world." This correspondent was promised many times during his late excursion along the Syrian-Turkish frontier that it soon would be proved whose allies the Turks were should Germany attempt an invasion.

Bright Prospects in South

So much for the defenses north of the Canal. In the meantime, the position of the other approach to the Middle East's vital zone appears to be even brighter while its garrisons are being supplied from the Empire's and American bases.

Although the situation is relatively static offensive operations constantly rely on British initiative. Authorities are circumspect in examining reports that Germans have despaired of the desert campaign and have withdrawn, yet certain evidences give credence to such a possibility.

[S. A. Lozovsky, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs in Moscow, declared July 27 that Germans were transferring troops from North Africa to bolster the drive on Russia, according to The Associated Press.]

Chief among these evidences is a typical tactic of unprovoked artillery barrage from enemy positions at the slightest move behind the British Imperial lines.

This is peculiarly Italian and has been dormant until the last few days, ever since the German divisions drove toward Sollum. In advance toward Bengasi, this correspondent time and again saw British armored units locate Italian artillery posts by the simplest tricks which drew just such nervous fire as now bursts out again in the western desert.

Further than such indications, there is no concrete proof that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani has reformed his stragglers and has been left to his own devices. Nevertheless, the continued presence of the Germans could bring no substantial threat to armies perpetually provisioned and equipped to maintain buffer fortresses far north and far west of the Middle East's war objective—the Suez Canal.

Ewing Galloway; Wide World

Turkey in World Spotlight

Upper: Views of the Sublime Porte and vicinity. Rumeli Hissar, old Byzantine wall and towers on the Bosporus, is one of the most picturesque ruins in the Near East. Lower: Battery of Turkish artillery entering the former demilitarized zone on the Dardanelles.

Reds Report Drive Halted; Nazis Claim Victory Near

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, July 29

While the Russians continued their optimistic reports that the German drives on Moscow and Kiev had broken down, the Germans proclaimed that a major victory would shortly be announced.

The Russian power groups which were overrun in the course of a break through the Stalin Line in the direction of Smolensk now have been virtually wiped out, and the last encircled force eastward of Smolensk is facing destruction, said the communiqué.

A great number of prisoners and a large amount of booty will be reported within a few days as a result of this tremendous battle of destruction, the German High Command said.

West of Lake Peipus, enemy forces which have been encircled by units assigned to mopping up of Estonia also are facing destruction, it went on.

Rumanian troops, the communiqué went on, have reached the region of the Dniester River estuary, which separates Bessarabia and the Ukraine, and Bessarabia is thus completely liberated from the Russians.

The Russian communiqué simply said of the night's fighting: "Fighting continued overnight on the Nevel, Smolensk, and Zhitomir fronts, with no significant operations elsewhere along the battle line."

The Russians declared that Moscow had stood off its sixth night air raid.

In the air attack last night the Russians said their night fighters and antiaircraft guns downed nine raiders and kept all but a few of 140 to 150 attacking planes from reaching the city.

Indications that the Russians were swinging more and more to the offensive were seen in a communiqué on yesterday's fighting which reported the big German pushes toward Moscow and Kiev stopped.

Smolensk Holds the Key To Nazi Strategy in East

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

The German High Command's prediction of quick victory in the battle of Smolensk seems premature; but it cannot be ignored. It might mean the shattering of the main Russian defense bastion and exposure of Red Armies to encirclement on a gigantic scale.

Presumably that is what the Hitler headquarters announcement is intended to forecast. It says Russian efforts to relieve "entrapped" comrades were beaten off; and a Berlin report tells of the destruction of a Russian division "east of Smolensk."

However, if the Russians fail to hold Smolensk their greatest danger would seem to be the South rather than the East. So far as meager and confusing accounts of the situation now indicate, Russian lines behind the Dnieper River are still intact from Smolensk westward to Orsha, thence south to Mogilev.

Circlement Threat

This great triangle of the Dnieper bend centering at Orsha is the main north-central bastion of the Stalin Line defenses for Moscow. Without question powerful Russian forces are massed within it and complete German mastery of Smolensk would threaten them with encirclement.

The main highway and railroad to Moscow, still a long 230 miles east of Smolensk, runs eastward and slightly north from that junction point. South and southwest of Smolensk, however, a trio of railroads and highways fan out to Roslavl and Bryansk and, east of those junctions, to Ershovka and other points intercepting communications with Moscow from the whole Russian Dnieper front.

Should the Red Army defense at Smolensk crumble, a huge Nazi turning movement southward far behind the Dneiper front would be possible. There are strong indications that the original Nazi plan called for a simultaneous breaching of the Dnieper line at Smolensk and at Mogliev, about as far south down the river from the Orsha bend as Smolensk is east up the river from that point. However, even by Berlin reports, that jaw of the trap has been long stalled at the river.

German Alternatives

The German alternative in the event of a decisive victory at Smolensk might be a vast southward turning movement toward Roslavl and Bryansk to get behind the Russians on the Mogliev-Orsha-Smolensk triangle before they could retreat. Berlin commentators hint at some such development. They are stressing, for German listeners, the argument that territory, even the taking of Moscow, means little in this war. The Hitler objective is destruction of the Red Army in the field, they contend. And failure of that Army to cling to the Dnieper crossings might well prove fatal to Russian hopes of a further general retreat in the center.

Against this estimate of the possible German strategy, a Berlin report of another Red Army Division destroyed by panzer attack somewhere east of Smolensk is to be accepted with caution. It was described by the Nazis as a division rushed westward from Siberia to help stem the tide of German advance toward Moscow. Prisoners were reported to have said that they had been brought 4,000 miles to enter the battle of Smolensk.

It does not sound convincing. The Russians have no shortage of manpower to warrant so fantastic a movement of troops to reinforce the west front. Moreover, Moscow must be highly uncertain as to Japan's course and so it is unlikely that the Siberian Army would be weakened except as a last resort.

Rumanians Advance

BERLIN, July 29 (AP)—Gen. Ion Antonescu's German-Allied Rumanian forces have captured Cetatea-Alba at the mouth of the Dniester River, authorized German sources said today. They said this was the last Bessarabian town in Russian hands.

Nazi General Killed

BERLIN, July 29 (AP) — The loss of Maj. Gen. Karl Ritter von Weber, commander of a tank division, killed on the Eastern Front July 20, was disclosed in a notice in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Sikorsky Reports Accord Between Russia and Poland

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Gen. Wladislaw Sikorsky, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, said today that his Government had reached an agreement with the Russian Government "on honorable conditions."

The Polish leader made his announcement at a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association, where Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden also spoke.

General Sikorsky has been negotiating with Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky for an agreement permitting resumption of Polish-Russian diplomatic relations and the freeing of some 200,000 Polish war prisoners now in Russia. These, it is contemplated, would be formed into a Polish Legion to fight against Germany.

Women's Corps Ends Valuable War Tests

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 29 (AP)—Special troop trains and ships brought 2,000 uniformed members of the Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps of America yesterday after extensive mimic war maneuvers on nearby Catalina Island.

"This is the first expedition of its kind," said Commander John W. Colbert, "and we are highly pleased with the results of the simulated war tactics. It gave the troopers much valuable experience which will be of great assistance to them in the event they ever are called upon in times of emergency."

The Corps, said by Commander Colbert to be the only one of its kind in this country, is composed of women volunteers. Their classroom work consists largely of fire and air raid warden instruction, first aid, ambulance and truck driving and mechanics, field radio and signal corps activities and physical education.

The organization has a membership of 3,000, recruited from 25 Southern California cities.

On the Russian Front

By a Staff Artist

Where Claims Conflict

The main section of the 2,000-mile front is shown where the Russians claim to be breaking up the German attack, while the Nazis say that a great victory will be announced shortly.

Turkey Rich Prize in War Of Diplomacy

Continued from Page 1

Dardanelles would greatly aid the German attack against Russia, and control of the Black Sea coast would allow the Nazis to attack the Ukraine from the southern shores. Moreover, Turkey bars the direct route to Syria and Suez.

Axis circles in Ankara are openly declaring that Germany must control the whole of the Black Sea coastline for both military and commercial reasons and this is why Nazi diplomacy now is preparing for the final onslaught on Turkey.

The news that Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's economic expert, who has been prominent in so much of Nazi economic penetration, has cancelled his expected visit to the Turkish capital, confirms the fact that Germany has suffered a defeat in its latest diplomatic offensive. Dr. Clodius played an important role in the subjugation of Rumania and other Balkan countries to Nazi rule and is known to be a cunning negotiator.

[Dr. Clodius, according to the Associated Press, has gone to Rome to discuss war supply problems with Italian authorities.]

Turkish Spar for Time

The Turkish Government is well aware of the Nazi plans and so far it has shown little inclination to accede to the Nazi mixture of threats and wooing. When Turkey signed the Turkish-German pact, it was openly admitted in Ankara that it had only signed the pact to gain time, and as a prominent Turk said to me "we had no choice but to sign, but it gives us three months more in which to prepare."

Turkish policy aims at maintaining its present neutrality but on July 3 Dr. Refik Saydam, the Turkish Prime Minister, affirmed Turkey's decision to defend its neutrality and independence in an important speech to the Turkish National Assembly. Dr. Seydan also emphasised that the recent Turkish-German pact has not altered Turkey's alliance with Britain.

British diplomacy is fully aware of the intrigues of wily Nazi Ambassador von Papen and has been rallying its forces to aid Turkey to resist the coming Nazi diplomatic offensive. The British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hughesen, is in daily contact with the Turkish Foreign Secretary, Dr. Sukru Saracoglu, and recent events in the Middle East have greatly reinforced British arguments that Turkey should defend its frontiers should they be menaced by the Nazis.

British Protect Frontier

The British conquest of Syria protects Turkey's southern frontier and will enable the Turkish Army to have direct liason with the British forces.

Moreover, the British occupation of Iraq keeps open the Red Sea route to Basra from which Turkey can obtain vital armaments and supplies from America and Britain.

Indeed armaments can be said to be the whole key to the Turkish situation and the reason why Turkish diplomacy is compelled to play for time. Turkey can mobilize a highly trained and efficient army of nearly 2,000,000 men but it lack arms, tanks, and planes. Under the terms of the British-French-Turkish alliance concluded in 1939 Britain and France guaranteed to supply these arms to Turkey but the fall of France upset these plans.

Arms From U. S.?

Since then Britain has supplied arms to Turkey but not in the amount promised. Turkey, should it decide to resist Germany, must have more arms and at the present moment negotiations are proceeding to give it Vichy arms from Syria.

But Turkey also hopes America will give it arms under the Lease-Lend bill. But it needs them now and time is pressing.

Germany is well aware of Turkey's dilemma and now is exploiting Turkey's present weakness to its own advantage. The Nazis refuse to supply arms to Turkey but declare they have no aggressive intentions toward Turkey and they demand only economic concessions. Thus it seems that the Nazi plan is to squeeze Turkey economically rather than attack it openly. However, the British Government already has bought up Turkish products, such as chrome and manganese, and Turkey may not be able to satisfy German demands.

Meanwhile, Russian resistance is strengthening Turkey's hand and the outcome of the Russian campaign will undoubtedly decide that of Turkey also, and so the Turkish Government is playing for time and this explains what at first appears to be a confused and subtle policy. Turkey is not willing to bow to Nazi pressure and hopes that Russian resistance will save it in the end.

Florida Girl Sponsors Destroyer

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 29 (AP)—The Corry, second destroyer launched at the Charleston Navy Yard this year, slid down the ways yesterday and immediately was towed to the fitting-out pier.

The 1,500-ton vessel, constructed at a cost of $5,000,000 was christened by Miss Jean Corry of Quincy, Fla., niece of the late Lieut. Commander William Merrill Corry, for whom the ship was named.

Rear Admiral William Allen, Commandant of the yard, introduced the guests, among them Gov. Burnet Maybank of South Carolina. The address was delivered by Capt. C. P. Mason, Commander of the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Base.

Eden Expresses Hope U. S. Will Help Preserve Peace

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, again repecting any thought of peace with Hitler, today looked forward to a day when tasks of reconstruction will confront Europe and said Britain hoped for United States aid then, as now, "in keeping, through the generations, the peace we shall have won."

Addressing a Foreign Press Association luncheon, Mr. Eden warned that although Hitler's time table in Russia is badly off schedule, a "peace blitz" will soon be offered the world.

The proposals, he said "will promise many things to many people, perhaps even liberation to some of the occupied countries, maybe restoration of France to her place as a great power, recognition — indeed perhaps guarantees — of the British Empire . . . Germany, we shall be told, will be ready as a good neighbor and a good European to co-operate in the restoration of trade."

But, he declared, Hitler's peace terms would mean "every nation would have to remain at its war stations."

"Such an offer in itself should suffice to warn us, for few indeed are the nations that have survived a Hitler guarantee of their integrity. His enmity is less dangerous than his friendship."

Although he said Britain and her Allies do not propose after winning the war "to cause Germany or any other country to collapse economically," he declared that "in the military sphere it is our bounden duty to insure that Germany is not again in another 20 years in a position to plunge the world into the misery and horror of total war."

It also will be the duty of the Allies "to start at once upon the fashioning of the world in such shape that the causes of rivalry and hatred will be gradually removed and, we pray, eventually eradicated."

Mr. Eden declared that "we are not interested in any peace terms that Hitler and his Government may put forward" and that "four great communities are moving even closer today in their determination to withstand the common menace of Hitler and of any who work for him."

Sees U. S. Aid

"The U. S. S. R., China, the United States of America and the British Empire are surely pretty formidable obstacles to aggression," he added.

"Europe after the war," he said, "will be in a state of exhaustion, short of the materials necessary for reconstruction, torn by hatreds, confused and doubtful of the road to follow. Then there will be a great task to be undertaken, and as we believe the United States of America will help us—is indeed helping us—to defeat Germany, so we hope that they will work with us in keeping, through the generations, the peace we shall have won."

Hitler embarked on the Soviet campaign, the Foreign Secretary declared, in an effort to smash quickly the Russian military power, and then, "in a pose of the champion of anti-Communism, to offer a German peace to the world."

The German time-table for the subjugation of Russia "is plainly out of joint," but the "peace blitz" by means of which Hitler "hopes to keep his promise to the German people to end the war this year with victory" is certain to be offered soon, Mr. Eden said.

He went on: "Peace with Hitler is a contradiction in terms. There can be no peace with such a man, there can only be a truce, an uneasy truce which will give him time to overhaul and oil his war machine, a truce which will give the German people a breathing space before he and they resume the war."

Germans Must Learn

To accept Hitler's peace terms would mean that "every nation would have to remain at its war station," the Foreign Secretary said, and added:

"If we are to have peace in our lifetime the German people must learn to unlearn all they have been taught not only by Hitler, but by his predecessors for the last 100 years, by so many of their philosophers, teachers and disciples of blood and iron. They can never even start to do this until Hitler, the great war maker, has been exposed as a fraud and deposed as a failure.

"We are determined upon the destruction of Hitler, his regime and all he stands for. For we know that until this is achieved no foundation will exist upon which a lasting peace may be built."

Hitler is "the expression of the present German will and temper, which has shown itself over and over again in German history. . . . So long as he is in power the German people will continue to expect war. They will begin again to prepare for war. They will wish and work for war. . . . You cannot get peace from one of the greatest warmakers the world has ever seen," Mr. Eden said.

The Foreign Secretary concluded with a statement that at present the war developments are "by no means wholly unfavorable to us."

Water Dearer Than Victory To Hard-Pressed Germans

Hans Huffzky, a reporter in one of the German Army's Propaganda Companies, writes for the Associated Press a descriptive account of the German soldier's plight and thought on the Russian battlefront.

By Hans Huffzky

Written for the Associated Press

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE EASTERN FRONT, July 29—This war is the driest of all wars.

That is because it leads past too few water mains, fewer than in Poland and fewer than in France.

Flap down your dust-coated eyelashes, comrade, and think back—think of France; wasn't that one vast water fountain compared with this country?

Yesterday we passed a village as we rolled along the marching route of our panzers. For hours before we had located it on our map: Now it must still be 10 kilometers away, now only five, now just one more—there it was, the village, there was the first house and there, too, was the first bucket-well.

Down deep with the pail—up it came with mire and mud. On to the next well! It yielded only a brownish broth.

The wells already had been drawn dry by our comrades. So once again we cannot wash ourselves tonight. Wash? Why, we haven't the faintest intention of washing, there isn't water for that. All we want is to just dip our hands once, just to cool our burned brows and necks a bit.

Field Flasks Priceless

This morning we were to drive through the city of "M" (obviously Minsk). We figured it out: There must be so many hydrants, for drinking, for cooking, for washing, for filling our field flasks.

When we reached "M," we didn't come to "M," for it is something that doesn't exist any more and you can't come to it. We reached "M" only according to our maps. For "M" was in reality nothing but a bit of smoldering landscape. I say landscape because the chimneys which remained standing between the wooden houses looked from afar like trees. The fleeing Soviet had with his artillery shot "M" into the ground and burned it down completely.

Back home in our German garrisons a field flask full of water isn't worth a straw. There it merely weighs down the belt from which so many other things are already hanging.

But a field flask with drinking water today in the East is worth more than anything that can happen to you.

That comrade begs as though he wanted to borrow 100 marks from you. Or he offers you other luxuries in exchange, a whole frying pan full of butter, one dozen eggs—whatever he just happens to have.

The other day one lad offered for one field flask full of tea one pair of boots which he had found abandoned in Soviet barracks and which he really intended as a substitute for his own, which already were pretty dilapidated.

In peacetime the field kitchens usually heat their kettles for drinkables twice daily, once for the morning, once for the evening coffee. In this war they haven't become cold for a single hour. They boil 10 and 12 times during the day and night. One can come to them of mornings at 4, or nights at 11, during the pause between skirmishes, or in the midst of the din of battle—their chimneys invariably exuding smoke, and their kettles will grow cold for the first time only after the last shots of this campaign have been fired.

Water Prime Need

How was it, anyway, at home? How many meters of waterspout did one need every morning for washing a face that after all was really quite clean?

Yesterday for the first time in a long while I was privileged really to wash and shave myself. It was a veritable dissipation I indulged in with that water. Why, I had two whole drinking cups full of water for it!

The saddest soldiers' eyes I have encountered anywhere were on the bridges across the large rivers, across the Berezina, the Dnieper. Eyes of men who for days hadn't come off their dirty, grimy vehicles and out of their hot, dust-covered jackets and trousers, and who now—the burning sun on a sweaty military cap—were crossing the cool water.

Never have there been such sad, thirsty eyes during so proud a ride, during their ride across the great streams of an opponent who is forever retreating farther eastward.

We yearn for so much—for example for one hour without the din of battle, for one stretch of summer landscape that doesnt smell of conflagration, for one walk through a street of peace with children's laughter. Yet all this becomes threadbare and infinitesimal compared with the yearning for the great water, for water for drinking, for bathing, for nonsensical wallowing. For this war is the dirtiest of all wars!

Peiping Pays Tax For Japanese Plane

PEIPING, China (AP)—Every time they attend a movie, eat in a restaurant, or visit an amusement establishment this month, the Chinese of this Japanese-occupied metropolis are helping to buy a warplane for the Japanese Army.

A 10 per cent tax has been placed on those businesses, the press reports, and police are collecting "donations" elsewhere within this city of 1,556,000 to pay for the plane in observance of the beginning of the fifth year of the Chinese-Japanese War. The anniversary was July 7.

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Japan Tightens Its Grip In Saigon and Shanghai

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 29 (AP)—Japanese armed forces today occupied Camranh Naval Base on the east coast of Indo-China.

Guarded by warships, a fleet of transports slipped into Camranh Bay and the Japanese occupation of southern Indo-China went into high gear as troops swarmed ashore.

The base, situated within airplane range of the British bases at Singapore and Hong Kong, boasts two splendid harbors and ideal natural defenses in the mountains which encircle it.

Occupation of Camranh followed by 24 hours the arrival of Japanese forces at two other east coast bases in southern Indo-China—Tourane and Nhatrang.

Line of Penetration

Nhattang is about 200 miles in an air line northeast of Saigon. Tourane is 300 miles in a direct line on up the Annam coast.

Japanese and French planes roared overhead in a prelude to the landing of the main Japanese force tomorrow in Saigon.

Troopships with a warship escort were scheduled to reach Cap St. Jacques, below Saigon, tonight and to proceed up-river to Saigon tomorrow to disembark a force whose numbers still were unknown here.

The total Japanese troops to be stationed in southern Indo-China will be 40,000, it was announced officially today at Hanoi.

Saigon will be the main gateway through which the Japanese will fan out to occupy other posts in Cochin-China and Cambodia. Garrisons will be stationed at Baria on the road to Cap St. Jacques and Mytho southwest of Saigon, while Cambodian cities to be occupied include Pnom-Penh, Siemreap and Ha Tien on the Gulf of Siam.

Dispatches from Hanoi said Japanese warplanes soon would be stationed at eight strategic bases dominating the eastern coast of Indo-China, the Thailand border and the upper half of the Gulf of Siam.

Five Strategic Points

Five of these, an official announcement disclosed, are situated on the East Coast, starting with Tourane and running southward as follows: Nhatrang, near Camranh Bay; Bienhoa, 20 miles north of Saigon; Tansonnhut, which is Saigons airfield, and Soctrang, eight miles south of Saigon.

Planes also will be based at Pnom-Penh, Siemreap and Kompongtrach near the Cambodian coast on the Gulf of Siam.

Saigon itself was calm but busy as preparations for reception of the Japanese were rushed to completion.

Newspapers advised against anti-Japanese demonstrations and said offenders would be severely punished.

Vichy-Tokyo Sign

VICHY, France, July 29 (AP)—French Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and Japanese Ambassador Sotomatsu Kato signed a protocol for "common defense of French Indo-China" today, an official announcement said.

The pact contained no mention of specific measures to be taken, but bound the two governments to military co-operation so long as circumstances demand. The signing ceremony took place in Admiral Darlan's private office in the Hotel du Parc.

The announcement said merely that the "protocol signed this morning forms the political basis of measures of a technical character which will be taken" to carry out defense needs.

The text of the agreement, entitled "a protocol between France and the Japanese Empire concerning the common defense of French Indo-Chna," follows:

The French Government and the Imperial Government of Japan, 'recognize that in a case where the security of French Indo-China be menaced, Japan will have the right to consider the general tranquility in Eastern Asia and her own security endangered;

Renewing on this occasion engagements taken on one hand by Japan to respect the rights and interests of France in the Far East, and notably the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and the sovereign rights of France over all parts of the Indo-Chinese Union and, on the other hand, by France not to contract so far as Indo-China is concerned any accord or understanding with a third power presupposing political, economic or military co-operation of a nature to oppose Japan directly or indirectly;

They agree on the following dispositions:

1. The two Governments engaged themselves to co-operate militarily for the common defense of French Indo-China.
2. Measures to be taken in view of this co-operation will be the object of special arrangements.
3. The present dispositions will remain in effect only so long as the circumstances which caused their adoption continue.

In witness thereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present protocol with the text effective this same day, and have placed their seals thereupon.

Done in duplicate in the French and Japanese languages;

At Vichy, July 29, 1941, corresponding to the 29th year, seventh month, sixteenth year of Showa

Francois Darlan

Sotomatsu Kato.

It was learned that technical military provisions of the agreement are regarded as a military secret and will not be announced.

SHANGHAI, July 29 (AP)—Japanese who control Shanghai operations of the Chinese Maritime Customs, technically on behalf of the Nanking Regime, notified local freight handling companies that henceforth they must submit export applications before shipping any commodities included in a comprehensive Japanese list.

In effect, this will give the Japanese control of all exports from China's greatest port.

The throttling of American and British export trade would be possible, a well-informed source said, through the refusal by customs officials to issue export permits.

It was understood that the Japanese explained the action as a step to keep the products from reaching Chungking but the generally accepted interpretation was that henceforth such exports would go only to Japan.

The list included cotton, cotton yarn and piecegoods, machinery, chemicals, a wide variety of foodstuffs, metal and metal scrap and metallic ores.

Sword Over Shanghai

By Frederick B. Opper

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 29—In an atmosphere of political terrorism and stringent Japanese trade regulations designed to funnel the resources of this rich Chinese port into Japan, Shanghai today wonders whether—and how long—its tenuous independence will be left to it by the Japanese.

Extremists among Japanese officers are known to be urging immediate seizure of the International Settlement.

In view of Shanghai's vulnerable economic position, heavily dependent on imports from outside the Far East, more moderate Japanese are counseling a policy of "wait and see."

Evidence does not come to view of a Japanese intention to use force of arms at once to complete the occupation of this city.

Seizure is almost certainly effectable without bloodshed and would give the Japanese a valuable local nest egg. But considerations of a wider Pacific strategy are felt likely to mitigate against any immediate Japanese steps further arousing the United States. Present attention is centered on the manner in which America carries out its freezing tactics; whether by a complete blackout of Japanese trade, or whether some loopholes are left permitting Japan driblets of supplies. Chinese and most foreigners are hoping for the former. In the event Japanese take over the Settlement, it is possible to let the physical action be performed by Wang Ching-wei puppets, thereby shifting the onus from Japan to some extent. Such a step would be viewed as simultaneously valuable to the Chinese through the propaganda claim that Mr. Wang "ended foreign domination of China." This would undoubtedly make Shanghai another Hankow, with the Japanese in complete control of business, news, and the life of the city. However, Shanghai would become a dead city, thereby in a large measure offsetting any possible advantages. Meanwhile, Japan is facing a series of mutually irreconcilable questions. Logically, the best course is to refrain from acting in a way resulting in further American retaliation, watch the European war, and attempt to continue its course picking up its jackal's scraps in the hope that Britain will be defeated, thereby giving it a clear field in the South Seas.

This is possible some time since the backlog of war supplies cached in Japan, the duration of which is unknown but believed enough to last at least one year without a major war. On the other hand, if a war decision in Europe is still unreachable and the American fleet is still in the Pacific, it ultimately means that Japan will be forced to relinquish its air and naval superiority in the Western Pacific and progressively less able to carry on war. Army extremists more favorably incline to the all-out gamble and are the most politically powerful factor but the Navy would fight any war with the United States and the Navy is cooler headed. However, the South Seas is the Navy's pet project and it is therefore torn in two directions.

Axis pressure on Tokyo urging an immediate attack is naturally to be expected. But success of such should it occur, at least immediately, is doubtful and if it comes will not be due to the Axis but to Japan's own requirements policy.

Japanese Escapes

SHANGHAI, July 29 (AP)—Domei, Japanese News Agency, reported today an unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Yutaro Hanawa, Director of the Shanghai Branch of the Japanese Mitsui Company and member of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The news agency account said Chinese terrorists threw a number of hand grenades into Mr. Hanawa's residence in the French Concession and that his bodyguards opened fire, killing one attacker and routing the others.

Japanese marines reported failure in two searches for persons responsible for week-end shootings which brought death to a Japanese navy warrant officer and precipitated a 12-hour "reign of terror" for Jewish and other European refugees and hundreds of Chinese civilians.

The marines threw a cordon about the Siccawei area just outside the French Concession in an effort to apprehend a group of Chinese who fired at three Japanese army sentries, wounding one slightly.

This shooting followed the slaying of the warrant officer Saturday night in the Hongkew Section, Japanese-occupied part of the International Settlement. A Chinese gunman was sought and the Japanese promptly closed Soochow Creek bridges.

Following an all-night house-to-house search in Hongkew, Japanese marines were reported to have forced their way into Jewish refugee camps. Jewish girls later exhibited bruised shins, saying the marines kicked them.

Visits Canada

Keystone

Duke of Kent

Kent Starts Air Survey Of Canada

OTTAWA, July 29 (AP)—The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George VI, arrived here today to begin an inspection tour of air-training establishments and see other phases of Canada's war effort.

Arriving at Rockcliffe Airport by airplane after a trans-Atlantic flight from Great Britain, the Duke was met by the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, and Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

After a welcome, the Duke drove to Rideau Hall, the Governor General's residence, where he will make his headquarters during his stay in Ottawa.

Accompanying him were two officers of the Royal Air Force, Group Capt. Sir Louis Greig and Flight Lieut. P. J. Ferguson.

Also in the group was the Duke's Private Secretary, J. A. Lowther, who came to Canada last week to make advance arrangements, and who joined the Duke on the way to Ottawa.

The Duke is expected to stay about six weeks in Canada. Informed persons said there were no plans for him to visit the United States or to meet his oldest brother, the Duke of Windsor, now Governor of the Bahamas.

'Thought Control' Stressed in New Japanese Campaign

TOKYO, July 29 (AP)—Hiromasa Matsusaka, appointed Japan's Procurator General today, told Japanese reporters he regarded "thought control and anti-espionage programs" his most important task.

"National secrets must be guarded strictly to establish a high national defense structure," he said. "Therefore anti-military rumors, speech and action must be punished strictly."

He said any crime against national defense probably would bring the maximum possible penalty.

The new Procurator General is known throughout Japan for his campaigns against Communists.

Tobey Sees 'Column' Defeating Hitler

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP)—Hitler finally will be beaten by "fifth columnists" working against him in all the countries of Europe, Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, last night told the National Legion Mothers and Women of America.

"Hitler has built up so many hates in Europe," said the Senator, "he will never be able to untangle the potential 'fifth column' against him, which exists throughout Europe, should he live to be 1,000 years old. Each new conquest, each new country he invades only weakens him and hastens his downfall."

Senator Tobey urged that all possible aid be given Britain but added "I am under the conviction that the best interests of the American people demand that America stay out of this war."

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Japan Retaliates and Freezes Funds of Netherlands Indies

TOKYO, July 29 (AP)—Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, said funds and other assets of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies had been frozen by Japan.

He said the list of countries and colonies against which the Japanese had acted thus now included:

The United States, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Netherlands East Indies, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, and Canada.

The value of all United States property in Japan was estimated at 1,000,000,000 yen, or $234,000,000 at the exchange rate before funds were frozen.

The National City Bank has on deposit about 14,000,000 yen, or about $3,275,000, belonging to United States citizens and firms, it was reported. More than 8,000,000 yen belongs to motion picture companies.

The Japanese hinted today of far-reaching consequences of the action of the Netherlands East Indies in cutting off oil supplies, breaking off a monetary agreement and freezing commerce with Japan.

The Foreign Office-controlled Japan Times and Advertiser, already calling the United States "hostile" and attributing to it the leadership of the economic offensive against Japan, declared that the Netherlands Colonial Government was "in league with the United States and Britain."

The Japanese press discussed the East Indies action in a pessimistic vein.

"In general, financial circles are inclined to believe that formidable difficulties will be encountered in attemping to make a new monetary agreement with the Java Bank," said the Times and Advertiser. This referred to the Java Bank's accord with the Yokohama Specie Bank, suspended by the Batavia Government.

The Dutch action, Japanese said, possibly will bring consequences even further-reaching than the United States action in freezing credits of Japan since the Netherlands Islands are Japan's nearest substantial source of oil.

In fact, it was said, oil may be considered the most vital single factor in the economic struggle, for Japan must have oil whether she gets it from the United States or the East Indies and it was said that cutting off that supply might bring a drastic change in the Far Eastern situation.

The authoritative Japanese news agency, Domei, reported meanwhile from Osaka that Japanese cotton spinners, meeting in extraordinary session, had decided to shift emphasis from export to domestic trade in an effort to combat economic measures taken against Japan by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East Indies.

Bankok Raises Flag

BATTAMBANG, Thailand, July 27. Delayed. (AP)—The Provinces of Battambang and Siemreap, awarded by French Indo-China to Thailand under the Japanese-arranged peace treaty of last March, formally were taken over today by the Bangkok Government.

A brief ceremony in which the Thai flag was hoisted over Government House here marked the incorporation of the territories and their half million population.

The French handed over the two provinces under terms of the treaty signed in Tokyo after undeclared warfare had raged for weeks along the Thai-French Indo-China borders.

DutchRubberBureau

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, July 29 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies' rubber exporters and producers established today a Central Rubber Export Bureau under a neutral chairman in order to maintain all intermediaries connected with their exports.

As a result, it was pointed out, a single buyer would be unable to deal with producers directly in order to avoid brokers' fees and other commissions.

The agreement to establish the Bureau concerns the export of European - owned state rubber from Java and Sumatra but it was planned to include native rubber in due course.

Japanese Sentries

SHANGHAI, July 29 (AP)—American officials here said they were told today that Japanese sentries had been stationed outside American Oil Company properties at Tsintao, North China port, and Dairen, rail terminus and port in Manchuria, halting all business.

Tax Freedom Sought On Fast Plane Tools

LOS ANGELES, July 29 (AP)—Harold C. Tallmadge, lawyer for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, declares the firm shouldn't be taxed for tooling it used experimentally in developing the P-38 interceptor plane.

"No military plane had ever been built that would fly at a speed of 400 miles an hour," he told the County Board of Supervisors. "The P-38 was designed to exceed that speed and did."

Mr. Tallmadge said more than 30,000 changes in tooling were necessary and asked a $639,480 reduction in the tooling tax agreement. He also said $8,000,000 of Lockheed's solvent credits were national defense series Treasury bills and should not be taxed.

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Britain Follows U. S., Ties Up China Assets

By the Associated Press

London, July 29

Britain announced the freezing of all Chinese assets at the request of the Chinese Government.

This completes the parallel of United States and British economic action in the Far East crisis. The action against Chinese assets was explained in Washington as designed to keep the Japanese from realizing on those assets which are owned by residents of Japanese-occupied territory.

Japanese Planes Shot Down; Has China New Air Force?

CHUNGKING, China, July 29 (AP)—Two Japanese warplanes were reported shot down yesterday in the first indication of a serious Chinese aerial challenge to repeated Japanese attacks on this capital.

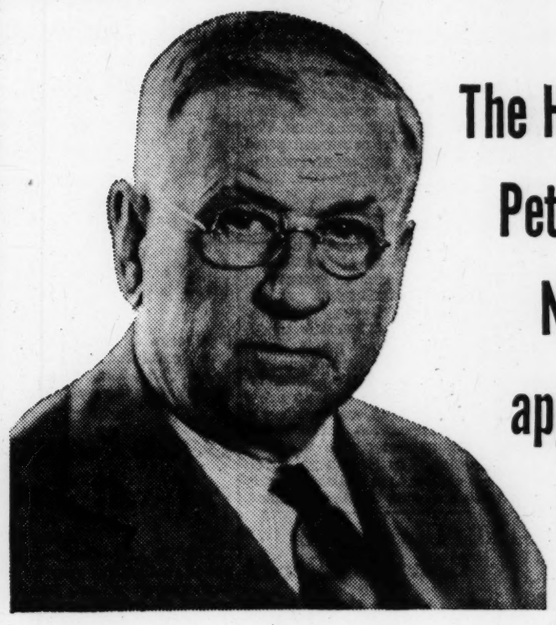
Beaten in dogfights, the two planes were said to have crashed near Pishan, 20 miles west. They were part of six large groups of raiders which swarmed over Szechwan Province during the day and kept residents here in shelters for eight hours and 10 minutes. The capital, however, escaped with only a brief pounding.

Hitherto, Chinese resistance mostly has been antiaircraft fire, credited with bringing down only one Japanese plane.

Observers now were speculating that a new Chinese air force under training for some time was at last reaching combat strength.

Matson Line Lifts Rates

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—Matson Navigation Company announces an increase in freight rates of about 15 per cent on shipments between the Pacific Coast and Hawaii, effective Sept. 1.



The Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense, has appealed to every citizen to save gasoline...

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The Petroleum Coordinator says the situation is serious.

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The Petroleum Coordinator asks that all speed limits be strictly enforced.

Fast driving wastes gasoline. Slow driving will save it.

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This is your chance as a liberty-loving American to do *your* share for national defense—and help yourself too!

Many tankers which normally supply the East have been called into the service of National Defense.

There is no shortage of oil, America is the largest producer of petroleum in the world—transportation is the only problem.

More tankers and pipelines are being built.

Meanwhile, less gasoline will be available.

Isn't it better to reduce your own needs voluntarily? Isn't that the American way?

Be proud to save gasoline! Ask others to do the same. At right are 10 ways to do it. Read them carefully.

Start right away to use one-third less gasoline.

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1. Have your carburetor adjusted for the most economical mixture of gasoline and air.
2. Have ignition system and spark plugs checked regularly for most economical performance.
3. Keep transmission and differential properly lubricated, lubricate chassis regularly. Use correct grade of lubricating oil in engine and change it regularly for maximum efficiency.
4. Keep the cooling system clean and filled to proper level.
5. Keep tires properly inflated. Keep brakes adjusted to eliminate "drag."

DON'T

1. Don't speed. Driving at high speed greatly increases fuel consumption. Wind resistance increases by geometric proportion to speed At 60 miles an hour it is four times greater than at 30. Drive at a reasonable, safe speed and save.
2. Don't make "jack-rabbit" starts. Driving in first and second gear multiplies the consumption of gasoline. Watch your starts at traffic lights—avoid sudden bursts of speed.
3. Don't let your car idle at the curb—don't race your motor when starting. This is hard on the motor and wastes gasoline.
4. Don't use your car unless you have to. Plan your driving. Group your errands.
5. Don't forget others. Share the transportation your car provides—double up with friends going the same way.

India: Vital Supply Source for Soviet?

By DeWitt Mackenzie
Special News Service

India, from all appearances is about to play an increasingly important part in the war. It would not be surprising to find this great center of arms production suddenly finding itself a vital source of supply for Russia in its struggle with the Nazi invader.

One sign pointing in this direction is the recent statement coming from London that British political circles expected an important announcement shortly about a maximum war effort by India.

Moreover it has been confidently predicted recently that India and the American "Arsenal of Democracy" may exchange representatives, presumably to help coordinate the supreme effort of these two great countries.

Intensification of the Indian effort fits in perfectly with the present trend of the war, for unless Russia collapses in the immediate future, Hindustan may well provide military supplies and perhaps even troops for the Bolshevists. This will in part represent self-defense, for if Hitler conquers Russia he will be in position to attack India.

British Position Strengthened

The probability that India will act as a supply base for Russia has been heightened by the Allied victory in Syria, which vastly strengthens the British position in the Near and Middle East and removes the grave threat of Nazi occupation of that French mandated territory.

Much depends on whether the Reds are able to continue their resistance and keep the Germans from overrunning Western Russia and securing access to the Caucasus.

A logical development might be the establishment of a British military base in Russian Turkestan to further the movement of military supplies to Russia through this side door. These supplies would be sent from India through the Persian Gulf and thence through Iran (Persia) into Russian territory.

With this comparatively small beginning there might come the opening up of a great new Allied front in that region, if the Russo-German war continues. Irrespective of that, the matter of supplies for Russia may become pressing if the conflict develops into one of attrition.

Red Resistance Key

The further this picture unfolds, the more it appears that the recent transfer of Sir Archibald Wavell from his command in Egypt to command of the Indian forces was more for the purpose of preparing for eventualities than because of any possible dissatisfaction with the way things were going in the Near East. Conclusion of the Syrian campaign so soon after General Wavell's transfer indicates that it was well in hand before he moved on to his new command.

As already stated, the British moves in the Middle East must depend largely on how well the Russians hold the German attack. The Nazis today claim continued gains in the northern, central and southern sectors of the battle line. They assert that Kiev is about to fall, thus opening the gateway to the great and rich Ukraine which Hitler has coveted ever since he first laid the foundations of Nazidom.

Should the Germans succeed in overrunning the Ukraine quickly, this might pave the way for them to drive into the Caucasus where lies much Russian oil which Hitler needs badly. This also would be the route toward India. However, it is one thing to drive an army across the Ukraine, and another to force an expedition through the mountainous country in the Caspian region. The British may well have a chance to establish a supply base in that zone for the Russians.

Two U. S. Observers With British in India

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 29

The War Department has revealed that Lieut. Col. W. P. Draper and Lieut. V. H. Sutro are in India as observers for the United States Army.

The Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff stressed the fact that the two officers were observers attached to British Army forces in India, not attachés accredited to the Indian Government.

Argentina to Return Articles Seized From German Embassy

BUENOS AIRES, July 29 (AP)—Following a sharp protest from Berlin, a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities has decided to surrender a portable radio transmitter consigned to the German Embassy and other confiscated property which the Committee said included "documents in code."

The Committee, which announced its decision last night, declared, however, it would file a report on the incident with a federal judge to determine whether events leading up to the seizure involved "crimes or infractions in any form affecting the laws or ordinances of the Argentine Nation."

The confiscated property, the Committee declared, included photographs, motion-picture film and "other elements of propaganda."

The German protest said the Congressional Committee had committed a breach of international law and "a violation of diplomatic immunity" in taking the Nazi property off a plane at Cordoba last Saturday. The Argentine Foreign Office supported this view.

In Berlin, the official German news agency, DNB, said the confiscated property included three diplomatic pouches en route from the German Legation at Lima, Peru, to the Embassy in Buenos Aires. The German protest, DNB said, was couched in "the strongest" terms.

In explaining the seizure, the Argentina Committee said the concept of diplomatic baggage is limited to correspondence, that such baggage should be locked and the key transmitted to the Foreign Minister, and that its nature should be clearly marked on the outside.

"The baggage in which the radio transmitter and other elements were discovered did not have any of these characteristics," the Committee declared in a report to the Chamber of Deputies.

Bolivia Holds Nazis

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 29 (AP)—The German Consul at Cochabamba, Bolivia, was arrested yesterday and other Germans were reported detained because of suspicion of subversive activities in that Bolivian center of German colonization.

There was no immediate statement on whether the arrest was connected with the expulsion from Bolivia of Ernst Wendler, German Minister. Czechoslovakia, however, was declared to have been the focus of a subversive movement with which Herr Wendler was connected.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 29 (AP)—Ernst Wendler, German Minister expelled from Bolivia, arrived here yesterday by plane from Antofagasta en route to Buenos Aires.

Police guarded the airport and no one was permitted to see him. Herr Wendler went to the German Embassy.

Exile Government Of Iraq for Berlin

ANKARA, July 29 (AP)—Rashid Ali El Gailani, exiled Premier of Iraq, and four of his Cabinet members were reported today to be preparing to leave Istanbul for Berlin to set up an Iraqi Government-in-Exile.

Mr. Gailani was permitted to enter Turkey from Iran last week on his promise to refrain from political activity while in the country.

The former Premier fled Baghdad late in May when British and Indian troops fought their way to the ancient city to put down what was called a pro-Nazi revolt.

Argentina and U. S. Near Trade Accord

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 29 (AP)—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú announced following a conference with United States Ambassador Norman Armour that an Argentine-United States trade treaty would be signed about mid-August.

Informed quarters said Mr. Armour, who returned Saturday from a visit home, also discussed with the Foreign Minister the situation in the Peruvian-Ecuadorian border dispute, which Argentina, the United States and Brazil are seeking to end by mediation.

Other sources said further that their conversation included the question of Japanese purchases in Argentina.

Mexico Would War To Aid Americas

MEXICO, D. F., July 29 (AP)—President Avila Camacho in an interview published here yesterday said that an attack on any other American nation might lead to Mexico's entry into the war.

The President did not mention the United States specifically but was quoted as saying that the only causes which would lead Mexico to "intervene in war or go to war" would be "aggression against Mexico or her territorial integrity or political independence or against another nation of the American continent."

Prison Terms Imposed On French Deserters

CLERMONT FERRAND, France, July 29 (AP)—A military tribunal imposed prison sentences of seven to eight months today on three French soldiers of the Chateauroux Alpine garrison convicted of deserting last January in an attempt to flee to England.

Two other persons, convicted as accomplices, were sentenced to nine months and one year.

Germany Charges Forgery In Bolivian Ouster Case

BERLIN, July 29 (AP)—The German Government has sent notes to all South American Governments declaring that the Belmonte note figuring in the expulsion of the German Minister from Bolivia was "falsified," the well-informed Dienst aus Deutschland said today.

The authoritative comment service said that "one can conclude that the Wilhelmstrasse called the attention of the remaining South American Governments to the clarification in connection with the Belmonte case and to remember it if a somewhat similar situation should face them."

[The German Foreign Office protested to Bolivia yesterday against the "falsification in the crudest manner possible" of a letter which purported to be from Maj. Elias Belmonte Pabon, Bolivian Military and Air Attaché who has been dismissed by his Government on a charge of treason, to Ernst Wendler, German Minister who was expelled from La Paz in measures against an asserted Nazi putsch plot. The Major also denied yesterday that he had written the letter or maintained revolutionary relations with the Minister.]

Blames Dies Committee

This development came as authorized German sources expressed belief that the Dies Committee of the United States House of Representatives was responsible for the action of an Argentine Congressional investigation committee in having German diplomatic pouches seized.

The Dienst, which is close to the Wilhemstrasse, declared that Berlin obviously is convinced that "the Belmonte case is only one link of attempts on the part of responsible quarters in the United States to bring about friction between the Axis powers and the South American people by such methods."

The Dienst said documents in Berlin showed that "the United States, by creation of such a poisonous atmosphere, anticipated that South American powers would prefer to grant military bases to the United States."

Roosevelt Assailed

The anger of the controlled German press as well as that of the Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, which speaks for the Foreign Office, was turned on President Roosevelt in connection with the cases of Wendler and Belmonte Pabon.

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin came out bluntly with the statement:

President Roosevelt "in his hate for Germany . . . has turned forger. He befouls his office with machinations usual only in Chicago gangster circles."

Korrespondenz asserted that the President was trying to prove that South America was threatened so "he can set foot militarily there . . . and get bases in preparation for his aggressions in Europe and Africa."

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Finland Breaks With Britain

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 29 (AP)—The Finnish Government announced today that it had decided to clos eits Legation in London and had asked that the British Legation in Helsingfors also be closed.

A Foreign Office communiqué said that measures taken by Britain "against Finnish shipping and foreign trade" led to the decision to sever normal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

It said these British measures "in June, 1941, culminated in a complete blockade of trade between Finland and transoceanic countries, and Anglo-Finnish normal diplomatic relations in the field of commerce and shipping have in fact been severed."

Envoy Informed

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Finland severed diplomatic relations with Britain yesterday, when the Finnish Foreign Minister Rolf Witting called on Gordon Vereker, British Minister in Helsingfors, informing him that as Finland is a co-belligerent with Germany normal diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Finland can hardly be maintained.

In reply to Mr. Vereker's question whether this statement meant Finland was requesting a severance of diplomatic relations the Finnish Foreign Minister replied this was so.

Informed sources said the British-Finnish break probably would be followed by British freezing of Finnish assets.

Finland's 'Reward'

BERLIN, July 29 (AP)—A highly authoritative German pronouncement said today that Finland's reward for joining the war against Russia and breaking relations with Britain would be twofold:

Her position is to be exalted above that of all other Scandinavian countries.

Her territorial aspirations for "a greater Finland" are recognized.

The Washingtons—In Parian

Dolls Make Realistic Picture

George and Martha Washington, portrait dolls in Parian, which were exhibited at the Charles W. Bowers Memorial Museum in Santa Ana, Calif. They were made by Mrs. Emma C. Cleer of Redondo Beach with the assistance of Martha Oathout Ayres, sculptor.

Dolls Form 'Daguerreotypes' At Santa Ana Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Little people of another day stepped into the daguerreotypes and paintings of their period with surprising realism at the Charles W. Bowers Memorial Museum where more than a thousand dolls were recently assembled in an annual exhibition. The affair is a notable event in Southern California collecting circles.

These dolls literally become a part of their pictures for, under the direction of Mrs. F. E. Coulter, curator, an ingenious and unique display was arranged for this fifth annual exhibition. The "daguerreotypes" were shadow boxes nine inches deep, twenty inches wide and twenty-four inches tall, lined with velvet, complete with hinged covers, and reproduced in minute detail the ornate gold decoration of the originals. There were fourteen "daguerreotypes" in the exhibition.

The "paintings" achieved a similar effect with an even simpler procedure. For these Mrs. Coulter drew upon the resources of the museum, bringing out from storerooms unused frames of old leaf gold, and fitting shadow boxes into the picture space of the frames for selected dolls.

Satin and old lace, brocade and embroidery, meticulously arranged coiffures and delicate accessories, all played a part in enhancing the realism of this novel arrangement.

To the layman it may seem strange that the dolls which we regard as playthings were little people of major importance in the days before fashion magazines and newspapers. These early diminutive personalities were truly international. They traveled to the far corners of the civilized world as visual examples of the best fashions that Continental artists and designers could create. They were the models of their time, and such was their importance that even in war free passage was granted the ships bearing them, a special privilege that continued until Napoleon came into power.

Summer Check-Up

Now that you have weeds and cultivation under control, it's time to take stock of your garden. Try to pretend it isn't your garden at all. Look at it coldly and critically to see where you can improve it.

Is the bleeding heart fading in too conspicuous a place and does it need something with lusher foliage such as peonies or gasplant in front of it? Is the iris too close to the hedge, a fact that you've hitherto closed your eyes to because you didn't want the bother of moving it? Are the day-lilies crowding into the peonies? Jot these things down in your notebook as things to be attended to immediately.

Perhaps some tree or shrub seedlings have sprung up in your flower border. Determine now to pull them up, or transplant to a place that needs a tree or shrub.

Returning from vacation one year we discovered several dozen white birches in our evergreen and wild flower garden behind the outdoor fireplace. We left them there because they were the real paper birches and could be transplanted to other parts of the grounds the following spring. Maples and oaks and bush honeysuckles and weigela and barberry and others also seed themselves.

Look to Color Plans

Perhaps some of your weedier perennials have grown far beyond bounds. Physostegia and helianthus tuberosus are apt to do this, crowding out choicer flowers if not kept under strictest control. Keep them firmly in their own small section, or eliminate them entirely, and do it now while it is uppermost in your mind, for when another spring comes, you will have forgotten it in the rush of your spring duties.

Look well to your color arrangements. If you like mixed colors you'll find most flowers blending together satisfactorily. However, a group of orange tiger lilies are no neighbors for certain red shades of phlox. So plan now, when they finish flowering, to move one or the other to more sympathetic surroundings. Tiger lilies, for instance, are tall and bloom with very little sun, so are ideal for brightening up the shady portions of the garden.

Saunter around your friends' grounds at this time and gain ideas and suggestions from them. Or visit the botanical gardens in your vicinity. We live near Boston, and enjoy the experimental garden at the agricultural Field Station in Waltham, Massachusetts. Here there are new varieties of phlox, and late-blooming day lilies, as well as a number of unusual plants like Erygium (a member of the Parsley Family that resembles a thistle) and Galega, with its clusters of pea-like blossoms and attractive foliage.

The flowers are planted in rectangular beds with three-foot grass strips between them. Grass strips make for a much less crowded looking garden, giving a spaciousness and luxuriousness that a garden, unbroken by any touches of green lawn, does not attain.

Have you a rock garden? How does it compare to other rock gardens and pictures of rock gardens you have seen this year? Are there too many rocks in yours, and are they too small? Is it in a natural setting? Ask yourself these questions.

What of Furniture?

Then there's garden furniture. Does it need painting, or are there one or two slats that need nailing down? You'll probably observe these on your critical garden tour. You'll notice too, that the chrysanthemums and sunflowers are bending under their own weight. Stake them at once, using the green wire stakes so they won't show. Keep your garden looking its best right up until fall.

One of the ideas I gathered during the past few weeks was to move a few shade-blooming perennials such as veronica, monkshood, false bleeding heart, etc., into that part of the garden which receives only a couple of hours of sun per day, leaving more room in full sun for annuals. Another, was to weed my flagstone walk, leaving only the tiniest sedums and the flattest vines. Another was to buy an hibiscus shrub as soon as possible, for they are one of our few fall-blooming shrubs.

Study your garden during the last few weeks of summer and plan what to do to make it more attractive. Write down the plants that should be moved, and where, remembering not to set in any perennials over your spring bulbs. Look out for forgotten seed pods. Keep your eyes open for new ideas; unusual things to grow in your pool next year, interesting combinations of flowers. That is the fun of gardening. There is always something new to try. It's true a gardener's work is never done, but if it were, there would no longer be any fascination to having a garden.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

Which Next? Cotton Hose Or Bare Legs?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Cessation of trade relations with Japan finds the United States with only enough silk on hand for four months; after that women may have to decide whether to go barelegged or revert to cotton hose.

With stocks of raw silk in public warehouses estimated at 53,000 bales and another 35,000 bales in the hands of mills, accustomed to consuming about 5,000 bales a week, the Government moved quickly today to keep the price of silk hose down below the price of a ruby ring, but it could do little about the supply.

There is practically no domestic production of silk. Supplies have come almost wholly from Japan and China. In 1940, Japan supplied 81 per cent of the Nation's silk; China 15 per cent.

Self-sufficiency in nylon, American-made substitute for silk, is still a long way off. Nylon production this year, at best, Commerce Department officials say, would fill only about one eighth of the Nation's stocking requirements and nylon might be needed for parachutes and other defense items.

Price Ceiling

To keep the price of silk from skyrocketing, Leon Henderson, Government Price Administrator, has announced that his agency will impose a price ceiling on raw silk within a few days at the price level prevailing on Monday, July 21. Between July 21 and July 25 prices of raw silk futures rose about 20 per cent, in anticipation of some punitive action against Japanese aggression in the Far East.

At the same time, he called representatives of the silk industry to meet with him here on July 29 to work out details of the price ceiling on raw silk.

Mr. Henderson supplemented his warning to importers, weavers, brokers, and manufacturers with notice to retailers to maintain silk prices at present levels.

"Any advance in silk items at retail," he asserted, "is occasioned only by the prospect of shortage. Consumers should take such increases as evidence of profiteering."

Raw Silk Frozen

The Office of Production Management, meanwhile, issued an order freezing all stocks of raw silk and forbidding mills to knit or otherwise process silk in excess of the totals they processed last week.

Army and Navy officials gave assurance that the silk shortage would not seriously interfere with the manufacture of parachutes. The Navy said it had sufficient parachute silk supplies on hand, while Army officers pointed out that experiments have shown a wide range of synthetic material that can be used to replace silk, if necessary.

As to the silk-stocking crisis, Commerce Department records show that last year's silk stocking production was about 44,000,000 dozen pairs. Output of nylon stockings in the first five months of this year was only about 3,000,000.

In addition to its principal use in the manufacture of hosiery, silk has many uses in industry, such as in insulation of wire and cable. Waste silk is used for powder bags of large caliber guns.

Silk for Parachutes

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Navy Department said today that cutting off the foreign silk supply would not create a difficult problem in the production of parachutes.

These, the Navy said, would be made from synthetic silk whenever the need arose. The announcement made no reference to new trade restrictions against Japan, but it was clear that the Navy had in mind the possibility of a complete embargo on Japanese silk.

The Navy has enough silk on hand to meet current needs, it was said, but is ready to begin using synthetic material which costs about three cents a yard more than real silk. In quantity production, it was said, the synthetic product may actually cost less.

Official Missions Satiate Americas

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—John Erskine, novelist, who went to South America as an observer for the State Department, returned yesterday with the observation that South Americans "are getting fed up with officialdom."

Mr. Erskine, who left this country May 9 to visit Uruguay and Argentina, said there were too many governmental missions. He added that his next trip to South America probably would be on his own.

Mr. Erskine said he would recommend that this country, in furtherance of a good neighbor policy, arrange for the sale of American books to South Americans at greatly reduced prices.

$8,063,238,478 More Wanted for Defense

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 29

Another thumping big defense appropriation bill, carrying a total of $8,063,238,478 for the Army, Navy, and Merchant Marine, took its place today on the Senate calendar.

The House on a voice vote passed the measure late yesterday and sent it to the other wing of the Capitol.

The appropriations were earmarked as follows:

Army—$4,760,203,813; Navy — $1,569,374,665; Maritime Commission—$1,698,650,000.

Irate Ickes Reveals Autoists Using More 'Gas,' Not Less

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes presented an ultimatum to East Coast motorists today, disclosing his plea for voluntary curtailment of gasoline consumption had backfired—and sales had increased.

Unless this situation changes, he said, Government action to compel conservation may be forthcoming.

At the same time, prior to a conference with suppliers of heavy fuel oil, he announced use of that commodity on the Eastern Seaboard might have to be limited immediately.

In an up-to-date review of the oil situation in the area, where a shortage impends because of the transfer of tankers to Britain and resultant transportation difficulties, Mr. Ickes indicated that the Government's decision on involuntary rationing would be made within two weeks.

Meanwhile, he said, in a radiocast address last night, it would be up to consumers to show whether or not his requested 33⅓ reduction in gasoline use could be achieved voluntarily.

Last week, instead of having smaller sales, seven large Eastern oil companies sold more than 1,500,000 gallons above the previous week's figure of 56,035,792 gallons, he declared.

"Even an incorrigible optimist like the average American cannot regard this as compliance," Mr. Ickes observed.

"I hope that this voluntary saving will be undertaken immediately. If it is not, then we can only conclude that our exhortations to conserve oil and gasoline have fallen on indifferent ears and that it will be necessary to put into effect some system of involuntary rationing.

"The figures that we will get from the oil companies during the next week or two, when compared with those of today, will show whether there is any reason longer to hope that automobile owners and householders . . . will do willingly what we must all do if the common good is to be served."

Lending force to his warning that "the next week or two" would determine the Government's policy, he noted that the drive for voluntary co-operation had continued two months but that "I regret to report that the warnings . . . have been, in general, disregarded by the public."

"With Hitler running about the world like a mad dog, Americans still seem to act as if they were living in a normal world," Mr. Ickes declared.

Ford Sees Hope, in War's End, Of New Opportunity for All

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, July 29—Henry Ford believes that out of the war now affecting most of the world's peoples will come an era "filled with opportunity for everybody who can stop looking backward, face about and go forward."

He said he had no fear of a depression following the completion of the national defense program—"if competition remains active."

Mr. Ford, who never ceases to look forward himself, will observe his 78th birthday anniversary aboard one of his freighters en route with Mrs. Ford to their northern Michigan lodge for their customary mid-summer vacation.

"Contrary to what appears on the surface," Mr. Ford said, "this war is bringing the people of the world together as never before. It touches every race and people on earth. They're beginning to see that you can't build anything permanent on hate."

The new world he visualized "will hold opportunities in kind and number such as the world has never seen before."

"What's happening right now is like the spring breaking up the winter's ice," he said. "The new world is surging up from below and it will be filled with opportunity for everybody who can stop looking backward, face about and go forward. Why, a person even 90 years old, if he or she will face forward, can start at scratch and make a great success."

Mr. Ford predicted an era of greater tolerance and of tremendous employment—"if competition remains active." The development of the plastics industry which would more closely ally the farm with the factory, he said, would produce employment for millions of people on farms and in factories, and tremendous expansion of aviation also would require additional millions of workers.

"For years," he said, "we've been making things out of soybean plastic. But we wish to go a great deal farther in developing an industrial market for the American farm. Now we're developing a plastic based on wheat. We've found more than 20 different elements in wheat, all of which can be used industrially."

Asked whether the new world would be tolerant to the Jew, Mr. Ford replied:

"Yes, there's a need for the Jew in the world and it's bound to be recognized. Among the Jews are some of our ablest financiers and greatest merchants. They understand trade. They know that all prosperity is based on the ability of the farmer to buy. And they know the value and function of competition."

Mr. Ford repeated his conviction that "it's the munitions-makers who foster and promote wars because of the tremendous profits vars bring them."

Then, he went on:

"There are a lot of people in the United States who are trying to throttle competition. They'll stop at nothing to accomplish their ends—foment strikes, urge restrictive laws on anything else calculated to wreck competition. But America should never forget that competition is the life-blood of industry, trade and social and commercial progress.

Asked what he considered the greatest event in his career, Mr. Ford replied instantly:

"Meeting and marrying Mrs. Ford. I don't believe I would have got far without her."

Edison Says He Seeks Honest Liberal Democracy for N. J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 28—The no-quarter fight being waged by Gov. Charles Edison to end Mayor Frank Hague's "one-man domination" of the New Jersey Democracy went into a new week here today with the Governor summoning the state organization to a leadership that would have "no merchandise to sell save good government."

Addressing a week-end outing of Mercer County Democrats, the Governor gave answer to the tender of state leadership made to him by Mayor Hague last Friday in an unexpected denouement to his defeat by Edison forces on the railroad tax relief bill issue. This was a repudiation of the Hague charge that he was trying to destroy the party in New Jersey. It was also a militant rallying of Democratic strength to end the Hague overlordship.

"I do not want to see the Democratic Party destroyed," the Governor said; "I want to see it continue, and I want it to be the Party of honest, liberal, economical government."

The Duty of a Governor

"On the question of leadership, I wish to say this: A Governor by his election naturally acquires a degree of leadership in his Party. I have tried to exercise that leadership for constructive purposes, and I will continue on that course.

"I have been surprised to discover how little organization work is actually done for the Democratic Party by the State organization. This is said not in criticism of good Democrats . . . but of the results of the one-man domination from which the Party has suffered. . .

"I think it is high time for the Democratic Party to evolve a statewide organization that will permit and aid the able Democrats of all the counties to forge ahead in their political and governmental careers."

Harps on Railroad Lobby

Although absent on vacation in Tucson, Ariz., Mayor Hague had instant recourse to the long-distance telephone on the Governor's talk, authorizing his Jersey City aides to say for him that, if the smartest politics is good government, as the Governor said, then the least that can be said is that the Governor has been very stupid politically."

The statement reiterates the Hague charge on which the Mayor has spent $100,000 of Jersey City funds in newspaper advertisements bearing his signature, that the $52,000,000 railroad tax bill was a steal of the people's money and "gravy for the railroad lobby." Passage of the tax compromise bills on this 10-year-old state problem of delinquent rail levies, long since made a political issue by the Mayor, violated a 1940 Democratic platform pledge, the statement asserts, adopted "because protection of the homeowners and ordinary property owners has been a time-honored tradition of the Democratic Party."

Meanwhile citizen quarters were reacting to the Governor's "defi" with scores of commendatory letters to the Executive Offices in Trenton and the "Little White House" in Sea Girt applauding his declaration of independence of Hague omniscience in New Jersey political affairs. These continued to come in today from all parts of the East, and many writers likened the Governor's action to that of Woodrow Wilson, who prefaced his accession to the Presidency by breaking the "boss" rule of James Smith, Jr., as Governor of New Jersey nearly 30 years ago.

Comment ranged from "ride 'em cowboy!" from a New Yorker, to that of hailing the Governor as "now my candidate for higher office in 1944."

"Long will I remember this day as the beginning of the long-hoped-for fall and decline of the unholy Hague empire," a Jersey City lawyer wrote.

"Woodrow Wilson had your kind of courage and the people of the nation rallied to his sterling leadership," wrote a Camden resident.

OPM Trying to Triple Fabricated Plane Steel

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Office of Production Management disclosed today that steps are being taken to triple the supply of fabricated alloy steel for aircraft manufacture before the end of next year.

The increase will be obtained, OPM announced, through expansion of the steel industry's electric furnace, heat treating and other finishing capacity.

Low-Powered Light Cub Plane Proves Value in Military Work

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Puddle-jumpers," which is light plane manufacturer W. T. Piper's own term for low-powered light sport craft, have proven their value in military work.

For the first time a fleet of Piper Cubs partook in the large-scale Second Army maneuvers in Tennessee under simulated war conditions, and, according to ranking officers, justified their value to the point of indicated possibilities for future use.

Seven especially equipped Piper Cubs trainers participated in the three weeks' maneuvers. T. I. Case, Piper factory representative, who has been actively promoting military interest in small planes, was in charge of the first official tests. The Cubs were standard trainers powered with Continental 65-horsepower motors. They were equipped with special radio equipment which included receivers and transmitters operating on Army radio channels.

During the maneuvers, these small planes were used for directing artillery fire, liaison work in troop movement and courier service. In addition, many Army officials were given their first ride in light airplanes and reports are they were enthusiastic over the high degree of visibility in these small craft.

Cub planes were assigned several missions during the maneuvers, of which the most important was the direction of artillery fire under a method evolved by artillery officers. While captive balloons have been used previously to spot and direct fire, their vulnerability has made them practically worthless. The ability of the small planes to fly slowly and steadily enabled very accurate direction of gunfire in the heart of the Tennessee mountains. Direction was accomplished by the use of two-way radio with an artillery officer occupying the rear seat of the small plane, which was flown by a factory pilot.

Ability of the small planes to take off and land in small landing spaces—which specially designed high performance Army planes had difficulty in doing in the same area—was a deciding factor in an official decision to recommend small planes for this type of work. During these operations the Cubs operated from a clearing in the woods 298 paces long.

Lieut. Col. Edwin G. Wells stated in an interview that the Cubs "can fly lower and slower than anything we've got, thus enabling the observer to see more than he could several thousand feet up and flying fast. Its maneuverability allows the plane to land in almost any field near the troops its crew is directing."

The low cost of light planes was emphasized by Colonel Wells who said, "Not only can we turn out about 15 of these for the price of a single army observation ship but it is so easy to handle that a pilot with little training can operate it successfully." Artillery officers in general expressed the sentiment that they would prefer a large reserve of the cheaper planes than a small number of the larger and more expensive observation planes.

"To the Airport"

Better marking of the roads to airports is being urged by the National Aeronautics Association in a circular to all of its chapters. The N. A. A. points out that because of the national defense importance of air travel, the clear posting of roads is timely to facilitate the movement of key men who fly on defense work.

Glider Training Device

A new method of teaching glider pilots close to the ground yet off the ground, so that they can get the feel of the controls, has been developed by E. F. McDonald, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation. Mr. McDonald's method was demonstrated at the Frankfort-Lewis School of Soaring at Lockport, Ill.

The glider is anchored on a short line in front of four eight-foot propellers, each mounted on a Ford chassis. This home-made device generates an air stream of approximately 35 miles an hour. Vanes in front of the propellers reduce the turbulence of the air stream. Pilots in a standard Franklin training glider can manipulate the controls without rising more than a yard or two from the ground.

Summer Fun Site

Atlantic Studio

Beach Scene at Cape May, N. J.

Cape May, N. J., Enjoying Successful Vacation Season

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The height of another successful summer season has been reached at South Jersey's popular seashore resort of Cape May. With its five-mile-long, sandy beach, a boardwalk, and excellent hotel facilities, Cape May again has attracted hundreds of families, some for only week ends, others for the entire season. And, of course, there are those who spend their annual two weeks' vacation at this resort.

Fortunately for Cape May, its accommodation facilities for guests is adequate to take care of the ever-increasing flow of vacationists. Most of the hotels have beach front locations, making it possible for visitors to change into bathing suits in their room. Rates have been made exceptionally attractive at the hotels so that practically anyone can find a place which fits into his vacation budget.

The beach is where most families spend their days. Bright umbrellas stick up from the sand like huge multi-colored mushrooms and scores of beach chairs are used by visitors as mobile "sun porches." Swimming is at its safest here at Cape May as the surf is gentle and the beach slopes gradually. Life guards keep a constant watch over the beach, thus making swimming doubly safe at Cape May.

For the vacationist who doesn't want to spend all of his or her time on the beach there are numerous other activities at hand. Plain sailing before brisk winds is indulged by many. An excellent golf course is near by and tennis courts are available for followers of those sports.

Evening entertainment is varied and includes such diversions as moving pictures, strolling on the Boardwalk, dancing, and concerts.

New River Cruises

The Gordon C. Greene, river packet, has been scheduled for a series of seven-day vacation cruises toward the headwaters of the Ohio. These will be in addition to the cruises down the Mississippi to New Orleans and the cruises up the Tennessee River. The historical spots passed, according to the American Express, sponsors of the cruise, include Marietta of the Northwest Territory; Blennerhassett Island, scene of the only naval battle on the Ohio River; Gallipolis, the old French city; Ripley, where Eliza is supposed to have crossed the river on ice; Split Rock, Kentucky, Daniel Boone's camp site, and Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio.

California Fiestas

Visitors to California during August will be treated to a number of fiestas. These community celebrations include such diversified entertainment as Laguna's Festival of Arts, Santa Barbara's Old Spanish Days, and Newport Harbor's Tournament of Lights. Also on the program are Centinela Days at Inglewood (reminiscent of California's Indian past), the unique Scarecrow Carnival and Horse Show at Costa Mesa, Black Gold Days at Huntington Beach, and the annual Hay and Dairy Festival at Hynes (world's largest hay market). Day-by-day details on all fiestas, pageants and spectacles, as well as cultural and sports events, are furnished at the All-Year Club's Free Visitors' Bureau, 505 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles.

Cruise Fun

"While the ship is at sea the passengers will play," according to the cruise directors on ships of the Cuba Mail Line and the Puerto Rico Line. Aboard the short but action-filled cruises to Havana get-together parties, dancing, swimming and motion pictures, all blend together in a continuous round of pleasure. Traditional shipboard sports of shuffleboard, deck tennis or quoits, also take on zest under the spell of cool Caribbean breezes and warm sunshine. Longer cruises, such as the 11-day trips to Puerto Rico and the Mexico City cruises, provide more breathing space in between good times. Cruise directors do not try to get everybody "in the swim" unless they so desire.

Parties on Wheels

Country Club Tours or House Parties on Wheels as put on by the American Express in its series of Banner Tours to the coast is being hailed by travelers as the next best thing to life aboard a cruise ship. The typical House Party Train consists of six sleepers, two diners, and two recreation and lounge cars. Here, under the supervision of a "cruise conductor," games, music, and even dancing create an atmosphere of gaiety.

Travel Notes

The Balsams in New Hampshire's Dixville Notch is host to a veritable League of Nations this summer with visitors from France, England, Czechoslovakia, and South America registering . . . Capt. (Miss) D'Arcy Grant offers unique vacation with her windjammer cruises on Chesapeake Bay . . . An enlarged program of illustrated lectures, guided trail hikes, boat trips, campfire talks, and museum service, free to all Glacier National Park visitors, will be conducted throughout August.

Building Work In N.Y. Tied Up By New Strike

By the Associated Press

A strike of American Federation of Labor electricians in New York City and the continuance of an A. F. of L. carpenters, painters and plumbers' walkout on $2,000,000 defense projects in Key West, Fla., faced labor conciliators today.

About 8,000 electricians stopped work in New York, causing construction tie-up affecting 250,000 workers. The strike was voted, a spokesman for the electrical workers union said, over a controversy between the union and the Consolidated Edison Company concerning the right of union members to perform electrical construction work on an Edison power plant in Manhattan.

Key West, Fla. — Civic leaders proposed a compromise to end a walkout which has halted work on defense projects bringing a $60,000 weekly pay roll to Key West.

Union officials called a meeting of striking laborers to consider the proposal—a return to work for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase pending 30-day arbitration of a demand for a 22½ cent lift.

Striking laborers contend that the compromise pay rate of 50 cents an hour offered by the Navy Department is not sufficient to offset a rise in the cost of living here. They ask 62½ cents an hour.

Washington — Upon certification by the Labor Department, the National Defense Mediation Labor Board had two new disputes before it for settlement. Both involved threatened strikes by Congress of Industrial Organizations unions.

Employees of the Los Angeles plant of the Aluminum Company of America threatened to walk out in an effort to enforce demands for increased wages, union shop and other concessions. The union asked that the minimum starting rate be raised from 63 to 87 cents an hour. The company offered a 5-cent raise with bonuses for night workers.

C. I. O. textile workers at the Huntsville plant of the Lincoln Mills of Alabama asked union security provisions and wage increases. Details of the dispute were not made public.

Hollywood, Calif.—After 62 days on strike, Screen Cartoon Guild members agreed to return to work at the Walt Disney studio while their demands for a "closed" shop and wage increases are arbitrated.

The A. F. of L. guild withdrew its pickets from the studio as James F. Dewey, mediator from Washington, outlined this procedure toward a settlement:

1. The company to put all strikers back to work as of May 15.
2. The strike to end at once.
3. All matters in dispute to be arbitrated.

The guild, which claims 471 members were on strike, asked for a general 10 per cent wage increase; a 35 per cent increase for workers receiving less than $30 weekly; reinstatement of 19 members the union asserts were discharged for labor activities; pay for time lost during the strike, and a "closed" shop.

The studio roughly classified wages paid at the time of the strike as: Assistant animators $22.50 to $47.50 a week; animators $75 up; supervising animators $200 to $250.

The union said tracers were paid $18 to $22.50 and color painters $16 to $20.

Hamilton, Ontario—Picketing at a National Steel Car Company plant was broken up temporarily by a group of soldiers from a local Army trade school who charged the picket lines with cries of "what are you holding up production for?"

The pickets of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee withdrew from around the plant and for a time the soldiers, numbering about 250, stood guard at entrances.

The soldiers declared they were acting on their own initiative.

The plant, engaged in munitions work, employs 2,800 persons.

A strike was voted by 600 members of the steel workers' organizing committee after a Government controller and company officials did not accede to a union demond that plant representatives be authorized to negotiate with a union committee whose members need not be employees of the plant.

Chicago—Railroad management spokesmen and leaders of five operating brotherhoods conferred on the unions' demands for wage increases and then adjourned until July 30.

The two groups of brotherhoods represent about 1,150,000 employees who have asked for increases totaling from $600,000,000 to $700,000,000 a year.

Wide Interest Shown in U. S. In Oversea 'Quiz' With Britain

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Willingness of the British Government to put itself on the "griddle"—by the trans-Atlantic radio quiz method—has evoked wide response, according to a statement of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In Britain's trans-Atlantic quiz the government, through the BBC, offers to answer every sort of question which Americans may feel like asking about Britain and the war. Inaugurated on July 12, the BBC program, entitled "Answering You," presented Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, in the opening program. Each week a highly placed government official, or perhaps even a Cabinet Minister, goes on the air with "specific, friendly and authoritative" answers to listeners' questions. The officials will vary according to the particular types of questions asked. The program is radiocast by the BBC on Sundays at 10 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

The official statement that the BBC is further "democratizing the radio front" by this program is, indeed, just that. Previous to the outbreak of the European war the BBC sent out a "North American program" which was designed principally for reception in Canada or the West Indies. That these programs could reach the United States was admitted tacitly but not stressed.

Swung Around

Gradually, however, BBC program policy has swung around until such periods as "Britain Speaks" and "Democracy Marches" were inaugurated for American listeners. The change in British-American relations, even in such a thing as radio programs, can be readily observed.

The current BBC offer to answer frankly brought a barrage of questions to the "Answering You" department of BBC, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York, which serves as the American clearing house, the BBC disclosed.

Thus far, in contrast with the response when Germany invited comment upon its programs from Americans, only one question, submitted on an anonymous postcard, has been hostile in tone, the BBC said. Inquiries are temperately worded, though often searching requests, with topics as many-sided as the war itself.

Britain's war aims, for instance, are a recurrent theme in American questions, the BBC said. Correspondents request "full discussion" of British policy with respect to India, China, the Near East and other regions. Even the Falkland Islands were brought up in a letter from a Philadelphia listener which implied that the Islands might be "released" as a British possession and handed over to Argentina "in the interest of all-American democracy in the Western hemisphere." The United States Naval patrol and the work of pro-British Committees are the subjects of many inquiries.

Many Subjects

Factual information about Britain itself is sought in many letters. Such subjects as rationing, the care of young children remaining in bombed areas, the psychology of small-town populations under air raids, are asked. Bibliophiles inquire anxiously about the condition of treasured literary works in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Men and women of European birth or blood, including some of French antecedents, express particular interest in the results of the daily "radio barrage" which Britain lays down over the occupied countries and the Reich.

Workers in American factories want to know whether conditions will be maintained at American levels in plants "taken over by the British government."

There was even an invitation to the British Government to explain the workings of "the necessary inter-Allied condominium which could administer Germany protectively after the war."

All questions, whether on the stationery of an exclusive metropolitan club or on a penciled postcard, have an equal chance for attention by its panel of experts, the BBC said.

Speakers are introduced by Stanley Maxted, Canadian veteran of the first World War, who is already known to listeners in North America as producer of the "Lights o' London" and other BBC shows.

5-Year 'Alabama Plan' for Farms '41 Model for Soil Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—There is no hit and miss planning about Alabama farms—1941 model. Approximately 190,000 farms in this State—more than 95 per cent—have adopted the long-range program known as the "Alabama Plan," this phrase contributing a new term to the vocabulary of agriculture. Instead of year-to-year planning or no plan at all, the new method provides a systematic program of soil conservation over a five-year period.

Whereas, other States are using the project with variations as a feature of the 1941 AAA program, it is so-called "Alabama Plan" because it was first adopted by this State. Alabama has pioneered also in the use of soil conserving crops, notably kudsu, which is offered to farmers under the AAA program and payment deducted from farmers AAA payments.

The "Alabama Plan" is an experiment of significance to the entire Nation, according to I. W. Duggan, Director, Southern Division, AAA. The project, this year in the testing, having become operative Dec. 1, 1940, is a challenge to Alabama farmers to show the Nation whether the "Alabama Plan" is the best way to accomplish an all-out job of soil conservation.

It was an Alabama farmer, Walter L. Randolph, who had much to do with the development of the plan. Mr. Randolph is former Assistant Director of the AAA, Southern Division, and now President of the Alabama Farm Bureau. The Soil Conservation Service helped Mr. Randolph draw up a five-year soil conservation plan for his own Alabama farm. Why could not what had been done for Mr. Randolph's farm be done for all the farms of the State, it is asked.

Hutchins War Poll Shows Majority Willing to Let Washington Decide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — While the public opinion poll just concluded under the direction of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins shows, as have most other such surveys, that the Nation is divided roughly 80 per cent against and 20 per cent for full participation in the war "now," a significant factor disclosed in this report is that a large majority are willing to leave the decision to Washington.

Only 4.4 per cent of those with opinions among the 5,031 persons interviewed believed the decision should be made by the people. It would be left to the President alone by 23.6 per cent, to Congress by 56 per cent, and to Congress and the President together by 3.9 per cent. The rest had no opinion.

The poll was made under a grant by the isolationist America First Committee. Interviewing was done by Samuel E. Gill, a commercial survey organization of New York, during the period from June 28 to July 3.

In answer to the question: "Do you believe that the United States should enter the war as an active belligerent at this time?" 19.1 per cent of the 79.7 per cent with opinions answered "no."

The Hutchins interviewers then asked those answering in the negative: "Under what circumstances do you think the United States should go to war?"

There were 11 different major reasons or circumstances, ranging from "under no circumstances," 3.3 per cent, to "if U. S. attacked or invaded," 41.1 per cent. Slightly over 6 per cent said, "if England is being defeated."

Reflecting to some extent the "negotiated peace" sentiment were the replies to the question: "Do you believe that the United States should offer to mediate between England and Germany?"

On this 30.6 per cent said "yes," 69.4 per cent "no." A total of 10.4 of those interviewed had no opinion on this.

An analysis of the survey, observers note, shows that 54.5 per cent of those with opinions among the cross-section interviewed were unqualifiedly opposed to immediate participation in the war.

Dr. Hutchins compiled the questions. Associated with him were: the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York; Dr. Raymond Kent, President of the University of Louisville; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College; the Rev. Albert W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. Alan Valentine, President of the University of Rochester; and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University.

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Summer Theater News—Art in Brockton—Midweek Radio Prospects

Miss Sten in Cambridge For Local Stage Debut

When Anna Sten made her first entrance at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, last evening in "Smart Women" it was possible to guess the general outlines of the plot. For she wore horn rim spectacles, an unbecoming hair-do, an unattractive beret on the back of her head, and slothes that came as close to being dowdy as could be expected of a leading lady. When the heroine is thus attired she is likely to be (a) the secretary of the leading man, who eventually will fall in love with her, or (b) the wife of a husband who has forgotten how charming she really is and must be won back again. Myron C. Fagan's play follows the latter course through an evening of light comedy which borders on farce.

When the piece was first produced a decade ago it bore the title of "Nancy's Private Affair." Since then some revisions have been made and Miss Sten has been touring with the play through the summer theaters. How extensive the changes have been is difficult to say. There are some minor references of unmistakably recent date. But in large part the material is of the kind that has long been familiar to the lighter stage.

Nancy's husband has fallen into the hands of a fortune-hunting girl and her scheming mother. Nancy is about to divorce him, though she still loves him. But a bachelor friend, possessed of the comic omniscience of stage bachelors, tells her why she has temporarily lost her husband and advises her how to win him back. Some of his advice she takes, and some she improves upon to his later confusion. Eventually the fortune hunters are routed and Nancy's husband realizts before it is too late the good fortune which he had almost thrown away.

There are other complications. But for the most part the play is Nancy's and Miss Sten's. It provides the opportunity for her to blossom out before the evening is over in charming attire and to run through varied situations. But there is more talk than action, and through the dialogue is sprinkled casual profanity which does not add to the play.

Miss Sten romps through the part of Nancy in a playful manner which emphasizes the comic aspects of the role more than its romantic possibilities. She is pleasant and cheerful in the plane of artificial make-believe in which the play is written. Robert E. Perry as the bachelor friend likewise keeps in the vein of light farce comedy mingled with some mannerisms of his own. William Mandrek as the husband seems somewhat on the serious side for such frivolous entertainment. Louise Kanasireff and Ruth Hermanson are the scheming daughter and mother. Jane Middleton lends a hand as the sister of the husband, and Nicholas Harlow is an Englishman who has something to do with solving Nancy's problems.

E. F. M.

Midwinter Capers for Midsummer

Group from "It Happens on Ice" at the Center Theater in New York. Left to right are Fritz Dietl, Rona and Cliff Thaell, Fred Trenkler, and Betty Atkinson.

Array of Stars Promised For 'Treasury Hour' on Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A starry array of volunteers will appear in behalf of the sale of U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps on the "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense" program Wednesday evening.

The program includes Bette Davis in an Arch Oboler dramatic presentation, Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche, Mary Livingstone, Barry Wood, Ray Block's Choir, Al Goodman's Orchestra, and Larry Adler—to mention only a few.

An unusual situation arises as the Texas Company donates this hour to the United States Treasury Department to boost the sale of bonds and stamps. It will mean that Jack Benny appears in Fred Allen's spot (Wednesdays, 9 to 10 p. m.), with Fred Allen's announcer, Larry Elliott, and with Fred Allen's stooges.

This prompted Allen to remark jocosely from his retreat in Maine: "With practically my entire show, they have to add six movie stars and a baritone to make Benny sound good."

Defense topics continue to hold prominenc on the air waves. In addition to the Treasury Hour, Wednesday, tonight's programs include an on-the-spot broadcast from a defense plant by Fulton Lewis, Jr., and a musical program, "For America We Sing," with Frank Parker, tenor and Helen Jepson, soprano.

Tonight at 10:30, Justice Stanley F. Reed, of the Supreme Court, will address a Freedom Bell rally at Bridgeport, Conn., citing this city as a key defense production center with an admirable labor relations record. His address will follow the presentation of an award to Bridgeport by Ernest Angell, President of the Council for Democracy. This will be the first award of its kind to be made to a defense city in the present emergency.

Tonight

Defense

An on-the-scene broadcast from a New Jersey factory, which turns out firefighting equipment for airplanes and ships, will be heard as Fulton Lewis, Jr., "Your Defense Reporter," continues his radio survey of the nation's defense activities. MBS. 10:15.

Frank Parker, tenor, will co-star with Helen Jepson, Metropolitan Opera soprano, in the second of the new "For America We Sing" series, designed to stimulate the purchase of Defense Bonds. NBC. Blue Network. 8:30.

Talk Features

Stanley F. Reed, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, will be heard in an address at a Freedom Bell Rally in Beardsley Park, Bridgeport, Conn. The Rally is beinng sponsored by the Council for Democracy in tribute to Bridgeport's outstanding contribution to democracy and national defense. WJZ-NBC. 10:30.

The Socialist view of draft extension will be voiced by Norman Thomas, many times Socialist candidate for President, on the "Public Affairs" program. WABC-CBS. 10:15.

Music

Rimsky - Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," will be featured by the New York Philharmonic- Symphony, under the direction of Alexander Smallens, at Lewisohn Stadium. WABC-CBS. 9:30.

To the accompaniment of the Trio Flores del Rio, guitarists, Juan Arvizu will offer four more song hits from below the border. WABC-CBS. 10.30.

George Szell will be the guest conductor at the Ravinia Park concert series. MBS. 9:30.

Wednesday

Defense

Master of ceremonies Tyrone Power will preside over "Treasury Hour—Millions For Defense." Stars will include Gertrude Niessen, Don Ameche, Bette Davis, Jack Benny, Mary Livingstone, Claudette Colbert, Larry Adler, Barry Wood, Al Goodman's orchestra, and Ray Block's choir. Adler, the harmonica virtuoso, will play "Three Dots and a Dash," which he composed as a salute to Britain's "V for Victory" campaign against the Nazis. WABC-CBS, 9.

Talk Feature

The problem of child discipline will be discussed by Anna W. M. Wolf, Senior Staff Member of the consultation service, Child Study Association of America, as guest speaker on "Children Also Are People." WABS-CBS, 3:45.

Representative Joshua L. Johns (R) of Wisconsin will discuss possible developments in the postwar period when he appears on the "Public Affairs" program. WABC-CBS, 10:15.

Drama

An original play, featuring Phillips Holmes, and others will be presented on "Grand Central Station," the scene opening amid the excitement of a train pulling into New York's famous terminal. WABC-CBS, 8. Rebroadcast at 12 midnight.

Music

Red Barber, sport announcer, will be on the program at Lewisohn Stadium, when he makes his concert debut as "soloist" in Russell Bennett's "Symphony in D for the Dodgers." WOR. 8:55.

"La Paloma," (The Dove) will be sung by Juan Arvizu in his Latin-American recital, with the CBS Tipica Orchestra, directed by Ernesto Arcos. WABC-CBS. 10:30.

Thursday

Defense

Another defense center will be described on the program "In Your Defense," exclusive with 12 CBS stations in New England and Canada. WEEI, 4:15.

Talk Feature

Charles W. Gilmore, paleontologist at the National Museum, Washington, will tell about expeditions that go hunting dinosaurs, when he appears as guest speaker on "Adventures in Science." He will tell what these expeditions do, how they go, and where. WABC-CBS, 3:45.

Music

Delibes' "Le Roi s'Amuse" will be featured by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Concert Orchestra. Largo, from the "New World" Symphony, and Waltz No. 1, Op. 54, both by Dvořák, will bring Mr. Barlow's program to a close. WABC-CBS. 4:30.

Helen Jepson

To be heard tonight on the radio in "For America We Sing."

Mural in Brockton Library

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Brockton Public Library a mural decoration was completed recently under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration. It was executed by Fritz Fuglister of Falmouth.

The subject is "The History of Books and Printing," and the artist has treated this comprehensive theme with breadth befitting its character. The material covers four walls. Mr. Fuglister has managed ingeniously to maintain the continuity of the theme despite encumbrances.

The central figure is Gutenberg, who was not only the inventor of printing, but who established a revolutionary change in the progress of the book and its influences. "Printing" is used in this mural to cover every mode of writing. Consequently the historic sequence of the development of the written and printed word reaches well back into history.

Mr. Fuglister has made his mural valuable to the young student in that he has represented with clarity the many practices employed in writing since known history. He has not tried to distort or reshape the material for design purposes. On the contrary, he has adhered to simple, straightforward, objective representation. Information piles up before the eyes of the visitor, who sees the ancient Babylonians incising clay tablets with wedge-shaped letters; Egyptian scribes shaping their hieroglyphics on tomb or temple walls; Hebraic scholars making Biblical scrolls; Chinese writers recording native legends in writing and pictures; medieval monks diligently composing exquisitely illuminated manuscripts. Mr. Fuglister has also reproduced ceramics which bear calligraphic ornament, beautifully developed by the Arab peoples. Writing is revealed both as a vehicle of communication and a medium of decoration. It is varied and elaborate, disclosing differing tastes and temperaments.

The printed book, with the machinery for manufacturing it, is depicted in ample space and with well-defined details. Mr. Fuglister has carefully portrayed rollers, presses, linotype machines, showing the evolution from primitive devices. Interspersed with the descriptive pictures are carefully painted parchments, documents, and frontispieces of first editions of classics.

The mural includes an astonishing qcantity of material. The painting style is simplified and the artist has had to establish a certain fusion of elements; the writing and printing specimens, which are flat and decorative, and the illustrations of people in action, which are pictorial and three-dimensional. The mural was painted on canvas and glued to the walls. This was the alternative to painting directly on the wall in orthodox mural fashion.

The artist would, no doubt, have preferred the latter, for a painter is influenced by the material upon which he works and the immediate environment in which he operates. Theoretically a mural, painted in the detachment of a studio, remains detached in its ultimate placement. There is naturally, too, a great difference between the brushwork on canvas and that on plaster; there is a difference between the degree of absorption of pigment and the textural effect. Mr. Fuglister's mural, however, suffers less from its studio fabrication, because it is smaller and more intimate in substance. The spectator stands but a few feet away from it. One would require a generous latitude of perspective to really enjoy a picture executed in the broad technique of fresco painting.

The Brockton mural is ably done and it enhances the building for which it was planned. Certainly many of our American artists would be happy to execute similar commissions. We have libraries in abundance; there can be murals in abundance if only patronage and sponsorship is more warmly encouraged.

On the Stage

Announcement of the probable closing of William Saroyan's play, "The Beautiful People," at the Lyceum Theater in New York at the end of this week is accompanied by an unusual advertisement in the New York papers this morning. Over his signature Mr. Saroyan says:

"Positively last week, we think. If we break even we'll go another week. Last week we lost $1,100. It wasn't the humidity, it was the competition. We've got the most entertaining play in New York. The only trouble is it's new and maybe a little unfamiliar, that's all. If you're looking for a cinch, see another show and we'll close. Otherwise see this show, and even if you don't like it, you will not get your money back, and we will stay open. One way or another we will be back next season with the best play of the year again."

* * *

An opening in Boston is reported by the New York Herald Tribune as probable for "Cap and Gown," a comedy-drama by Irving Kaye Davis about amateur theatricals against a college background.

* * *

At Sandwich, "Silas the Chore Boy" by Frank H. Barnard will be the play at Sandwich Casino from Wednesday through Saturday. Ken Parker will have the title role. The play next week will be "Hay Fever."

Screen News

"Henry Aldrich, Editor," will be the fifth in the series of Aldrich family comedies to be offered by Paramount. It will follow "I'm Mr. Aldrich's Boy."

* * *

Charles Coburn and Judith Anderson are to have roles in the Warner production of "King's Row." Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan head the cast.

* * *

Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan have reported to Universal for a new co-starring assignment in "Appointment for Love." William Seiter is directing.

* * *

The Universal production previously referred to as "I, James Lewis" now goes under the title of "This Woman Is Mine." Frank Lloyd is producing, and Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, John Carradine, and Carol Bruce are in the cast.

Ballet Russe on the Screen

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will produce all its ballets for Warner Brothers. Each ballet will be a three-reel film in Technicolor with symphony orchestra accompaniment. Two pictures will be made before the company starts its fall tour in September. One will be "Gaité Parisienne;" the other, either "The New Yorker" or "Capriccio Espagnole."

© Vitagraph

Bette Davis

To take part in "Treasury Hour" on the air Wednesday.

Benny Goodman

Clarinet specialist and his band to be heard Thursday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Films for August Listed at Loew Houses

Five M-G-M films are announced as August prospects at the State and Orpheum in Boston. The first of them will be "Blossoms in the Dust," which will follow "Barnacle Bill" at the two houses. The story is based on the career of Mrs. Edna Gladney of Fort Worth, Texas, and her work in providing homes for destitute children. Greer Garson has the principal role, with Walter Pidgeon playing opposite her.

"Life Begins for Andy Hardy," which is another in the group of films, traces the adventures of Andy Hardy after his graduation from high school. Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Lewis Stone, Fay Holden and Patricia Dane are in the cast.

"Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day" in the Kildare series has a list of players including Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Laraine Day, Red Skelton, and Nils Asther.

"When Ladies Meet," is played by Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor, Greer Garson, and Herbert Marshall. The film comes from the play by Rachel Crothers.

"Whistling in the Dark," based on the play, has a cast which includes Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Virginia Grey, Conrad Veidt, and Rags Ragland.

St. Louis Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Municipal Opera continues to present operettas with splendor and excellence of performance. The repertory this summer is an old one, for the most part; but revivals of "Sweethearts," "Firefly," and "The Three Musketeers" have been welcome; and the management has spared no pains in giving them good casts and mounting them superbly.

The performance of "The Three Musketeers," by Rudolf Friml, merits notice. In the first place, the play is good drama and has been given a cast that holds the interest. In the second place, there is not too much music. In composing this work Friml was confronted with two means of procedure: Let the action move unhampered by music, or make of it a forthright grand opera, lightly conceived. He chose the first means, and the St. Louis Opera has wisely refrained from a too ornate interpolation of inept music. In the gorgeous and finely conceived fourth scene in the first act, which shows the depth of the sylvan stage, representing the gardens at Versailles, one questions the judgment of the producer in introducing, with soloist and chorus, "To an Evening Star," from "Tannhäuser." Of the acting, Joseph Macaulay's Richelieu was excellent. D'Artagnan was dashingly presented by Bob Lawrence. Good acting was done by Margalo Gillmore in the role of Lady de Winter. Ruby Mercer was Queen Ann, and the part of Constance was beautifully sung by Dorothy Sandlin.

Adolphe Robicheau

Adolphe Robicheau, Boston dancer, will open his new summer school in Maine at Manior Normandie, on York Cliffs, midway between Ogunquit and York Beach, on Saturday evening, when with the assistance of his concert group he will present a "Theater Night." The program, in addition to exhibition dances, will include Spanish dances and his own ballet, "Chopin Cycle."

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Bringing Up Baby," Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 2, 5, 8:10. "Rage in Heaven," Ingrid Bergman and Robert Montgomery. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Three Sons o' Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1, 3:10, 4:55, 7:10, 9:35. "March of Time." 2:50, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Bob Watson, Susan Peters, James Corner, and Monte Blue. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 10:15. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 10:05.

Kenmore—
"Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, and Oscar Levant. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Three Sons o' Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Navy Blue and Gold." James Stewart. 9:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:55, 9:55. "Mata Hari." Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:45.

Scollay—
"Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "The Great Commandment." Albert Dekker. 10:15 a. m., 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Pete Smith," "Sun Valley Sports," travel, Bali, "Bob Chester," "Sailing," "Andy Clyde," latest news reels and other shorts. Continuous 9:40 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix—
"War in Africa," "Pete Smith's Flying Lesson," "Western Rodeo," "Delhi," "Sailing," cartoons and a 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Hound of the Baskervilles," Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Poison Pen." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15.

Tremont—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 9 a. m., 12:20, 4:05, 7:55. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:30.

Uptown—
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello, Dick Powell, and the Andrews Sisters. 3:11, 6:30, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and D. Morgan. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

Regent: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 1:30 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Cleveland Circle: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark," Nan Wynn and Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 7:45.

University: "In the Navy," Dick Powell and the Andrew Sisters. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Lucky Devils." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Tight Shoes," J. Howard. "The Black Cat." 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 3:03, 9:03. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "In the Navy," Abbot and Costello. "Black Cat." Basil Rathbone, Hugh Herbert. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:42, 8:55. "Strange Alibi." 1:30, 7:43.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Rebecca," Laurence Oliver and Joan Fontaine. 2:55, 8:40. "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Devil Bat." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Mystic: "Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Roundup," Preston Foster. 3:20, 8:20.

Maplewood: "The Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Power Dive." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.

Orpheum: "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Broadway Limited." 1:55, 7:50. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:15, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "West Point Widow." Ann Shirley. 1:45, 8. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:06, 9:21.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Reaching for the Sun." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 2:30, 8:30. "Back in the Saddle." 3:55, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye and John Payne. "Reaching for the Sun." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:30, 9:30. "The Big Store," Tony Martin, Groucho, Chico and Harpo. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Blood and Sand," Linda Darnell, Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde," M. Hughes. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "The Roundup," Richard Dix.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Broadway Limited." Victor McLaglen and D. O'Keefe. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall.

Strand: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey.

REVERE—Boulevard: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

Revere: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Repent at Leisure," Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

Central: "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. "Emergency Landing." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "You're Out of Luck." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Cowboy and the Blonde." "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Rita Hayworth. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Song of the Wolf." Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. 2:09, 8:09; "Nice Girl? Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 3:32, 9:32.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In the Navy," Powell and the Andrews Sisters. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Federal Fugitives." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Robert Young. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Also special short feature. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Blood and Sand," Linda Darnell and Tyrone Power. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 3:28, 7:53. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 2:15, 6:35, 10:06.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—July 29, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
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Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Bean Bag Queen of America Tells How She Started Her Home Industry

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Introducing the Bean Bag Queen of America"—these were the words which the radio announcer used in his opening speech recently over a nation-wide hook-up. Behind the casual familiarity of his introduction was the story of a courageous woman who had bravely faced deep tragedy in the sudden passing on of her husband. She had faced not only the necessity to support and educate her two children—six-months-old son Jay and sister Terry, a blue-eyed two-year-old—but also the possible need of relinquishing their home.

As Elizabeth Schabacker stood before the microphone, a guest speaker on Alma Kitchell's "Pin Money Party" program, and recounted her experiences in establishing, unassisted, her own business, "Terry Toys"—it was more than another "success story" she wanted to tell listeners. She hoped to encourage other women similarly situated to find a solution for their problems in work that could be done at home without too much strain, and without too much time having to be given to other than family tasks.

When Elizabeth Schabacker was suddenly left to face a new future for herself and her children, it was with the added burden of a charming new Dutch Colonial house, which she and her husband had just built in suburban Larchmont, New York. Much as Elizabeth Schabacker had loved the crisp white organdie curtained and geranium-dotted-window-boxed new house, the joy of home ownership was soon lost in worry over its future. The house seemed almost to shout, "Taxes, interest, trouble," despite her constant efforts at expense-cutting.

The problem of what to do about earning necessary funds after an absence of eight years from the business world was solved in a quite unplanned-for fashion.

For Her Own Children

There probably isn't a mother in existence who has not at some period struggled with children who did not want to eat "what was good for them," and Mrs. Schabacker soon was no exception. It was to offset daily arguments over spinach versus lollypops that Elizabeth Schabacker (friends usually call her "Larrie") finally made some oblong cork mats about the size of regular table place mats. Each one was decorated with brightly colored animals and the child's own name. In addition to his own mat each child had his own unbreakable, colored cup to match.

Like all children, Terry and Jay loved having things with their own names on them, and soon mealtimes in the Schabacker household assumed a more peaceable aspect.

But it still did not occur to "Larrie" that perhaps the answer to her anxiety was arriving, until one day she began to think quite seriously about trying to sell her mats. She tied up a neat little brown paper bundle, and waited one Monday morning in the outside office of the toy buyer for one of Fifth Avenue's largest department stores. "All around me," she recalled, "were such very professional-looking salesmen with samples that looked quite different from my homemade efforts. But I sat on until my turn came. And soon, to my joy, the buyer ordered two dozen mats.

One Order Led to Another

"This one order led to more sales and more courage, and shortly another cordial buyer asked why I didn't add more things for children to my line, as the mats were being copied and cheaper sets placed on the market.

"My next toy I also 'tried out' on Terry," Mrs. Schabacker went on. "Terry was much more thrilled to get a jump rope all dressed up with bells and flower petals on the handles than she had ever been with any of the usual kind I'd always bought her. She took such great pride in showing it to all her little playmates that I began to make, for sale, jump ropes which looked like little plants in cardboard pots."

Fun to Make

"And the painted pig bank with 'Save for Baby' written on the side was your idea also, wasn't it?" I asked.

"Yes. These were fun to do and they sold beautifully in gift shops all over the country. I have even had orders from two stores in Canada and one in Honolulu. But, of course, nothing grew with the rapidity of the bean bags.

"How did the bean bags start? Well, really, each toy I have made seems to have led to another idea and other contacts. I realized afterwards that if I had not tried to sell the first cork mats, I would never have heard about the possibility of selling bean bags on a large scale," added Mrs. Schabacker.

"It happened this way. One day another friendly buyer sent me to the editor of a leading woman's magazine. A special Christmas feature called 'The Toy Festival' was scheduled. Fifty toys—chosen with the collaboration of mothers who were tired of seeing playthings, often expensive, immediately discarded after the holidays—were to be displayed and sold everywhere in Canada and the United States. This editor thought there should be a clever felt bean bag included, different from the percale practicalities of our childhood. And she thought I was the logical person to design it. I was quite excited when she said that if mine were any good, they would be put on the 'approved toy' list.

Difficulties to Meet

"But getting them designed and made was a very different story, as I soon found out," smiled the Bean Bag Queen.

"The very first salesman I approached told me that while it was his business to sell his felt, he could not even visualize anybody buying bean bags made of it. He almost suggested that I go home and forget about it. But I managed to track down enough bright felts to make some gay samples—and then things really began to happen.

"First came the green elephant with his yellow blanket. Then the purple pig. All the children in the neighborhood helped to tie the elephants' and pigs' tails, which have to be done by hand. Next I designed a bright royal blue fish with yellow fins, and also a yellow chick. Children seemed to prefer animals to the apples and strawberries I thought they might like.

Stored Beans in the Garage

"Soon our garage was so crowded with two tons of beans that I could scarcely get the car in. Before I knew it, I had orders for over 9,000 bean bags to be made in three months. One Fifth Avenue store alone took 2,300. Incidentally, these bags sell at 50 cents retail, so you can see it was well worth keeping on with. Some toy dealers feel that there should be more toys made to sell at this price, and I have tried to keep most of mine at this figure, as I found I made the best profit on quantity orders at a low cost.

"Still the orders kept pouring in until they had reached 15,000. One of the nicest things about the bean bags was that I had to have help, for, although later they were cut by machine, they had to be filled and finished by hand. I tried to find women who, like myself, needed work to do at home. Once we had 17 altogether. Now, of course, my regular staff is much smaller. But we got every single one of those bean-bag orders out in time for last Christmas—and an exciting time that was!

How She Got the Title

"How did you get the title 'Bean Bag Queen of America'?" I wanted to know.

"Well," remarked the Bean Bag Queen, "one of the toy buyers said he was amazed himself at the way orders piled up, he had never seen such a demand for bean bags in all his experience. His own store had sold far more than they ever expected, and when I told him a check-up showed this to be true of other leading stores, he christened me 'Queen.' And it has stuck ever since in the toy market.

"People really have been very kind," she went on appreciatively, "especially men who had had difficulties in establishing their own businesses. No matter what my perplexities have been, I have always found someone interested in helping me."

The story of how Mrs. Elizabeth Schabacker (right) has earned a living for herself and her two children offers hope and inspiration to other women. She has established a toy business, the most successful toys being her felt bean bags. The elephant at the right is an example. Her small son Jay (above) is holding another bean bag in the shape of a chicken. Mrs. Schabacker tries out her ideas on her own children, Jay and Terry (center).

'Ours Is a Nice Home, Ours Is; A Nice Little Home, Ours Is!'

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's a madhouse. Our home, I mean. Oh, not all the time, of course. There are days on end when we are quite a normal family—functioning smoothly, interested in one another's activities. Weeks, even, when there isn't a sign of a symptom. And then They begin, so guileless, so utterly innocuous, that even after all these years I usually fail to recognize them.

It may be nothing more insidious than Joyce slouching to a mirror and hooking her mouth up over one ear, gurgling, "I ha' a looth tooth." But we're off.

"Um," I murmur, deep in a romantic novel.

She tries again, tongue doing a backward flip.

"Oi hoi a loith toith."

"How nice!" I breathe, entering a swanky drawing-room filled with handsome, "distingué" men.

"'ook!" She's across the room in three long, loose strides, kneeling by my chair. "'iggle it!"

I stand there slender and beautiful, and every man present looks at me with breathless admiration.

"'ight 'ere." She catches up my delicate forefinger and pops it into a yawning cavern.

Reluctantly I raise my eyes, and snap out of it sufficiently to soothe, "Yes, dear, a baby molar. Let's give it a little twist."

"It's okay. 's fine now." She shies out of the house and whirrs away on her bike like mad.

Instantly I'm back in the drawing-room, thrilled by admiring glances.

"Hey, Mom!"

It's Stanley, sixteen, six feet, snake-hipped, loping in from the kitchen. He sounds urgent. Probably wants the car.

"Um?"

"I got ready to take out the garbage as you said, and gee. . . . I guess the watermelon'd soaked through. Anyway, Mom, those rinds are heavy and you'd oughta put more Gazettes under 'em, cuz . . ." His voice trails off.

"Um-m?" still bemused by my devastating glamour.

"Well gee, Mom, what could you expect? The paper got all wet and broke just as I got the door open, and there's egg shells 'n' potato peelings 'n' radish leaves 'n' melon seeds. . . ."

We are Between Maids. One leap and I'm on my way.

"Where?"

He falls into step and we race through the rooms side by side.

"Well, kitchen and back porch both, I guess. But gee, Mom, you'd oughta—"

"Get a broom! Get a shovel! Get a—"

"Get a horse!" he grins.

Let's skip the details. You know them, too, first-hand. With all their slimy implications. Freshly dressed for the evening, of course.

"Ugh!" I get up at last, oozing seeds. I itch all over.

"Throw this rag out. Throw it 'way into Franklin county. And open the backstairs door for me."

Stanley leaps. He'd better.

I race up the back stairs, arms extended like a sleep-walker's, and kick at the bathroom door. . . . I knock, tentatively, with one elbow, dislodging a shower of melon seeds.

A brief silence, then, "Occupied!" announces a sepulchral voice.

I turn and race down again, wondering vaguely who's up there, and plunge over to the sink. Down clatters the knife-case off the wall, spraying knives in five directions.

I "bless" my husband, mentally, every time this happens. The nail is small, the hole big, and he does nothing about it. Says it's in the wrong place. Ought to be on the casing by the basement door, twelve feet from my worktable!

I'm furiously scrubbing my arms when Joyce strolls through.

"Thtill looth," she reminds me, darkly.

I count ten. Then, "Get ready for the band concert, dear," I manage. "Such a nice program tonight. Nice overture, nice solos—We're leaving in five minutes."

"I'm all ready. Stanley isn't, though. He's still in the shower."

"Mom!" An agonized bellow rises from the basement.

"MOM!" Great Heavens. He's scalded? Whatever made me turn up the heater gauge this morning?

I tear down the basement stairs and collide with the laundry tubs which some one has left in the middle of the floor. I've talked and talked about—Oh—hm—er—Forget it. I skid to a stop outside the shower room and Stanley catapults out, clad in shrieking under-shorts.

"Mom!" His deep base slides up to an agonized treble. "MOM! My band pants! Look at 'em. They're ruined!"

He stops on a squeak as piercing as his first clarinet tones, and waves something limp and white.

There seem to be spots before my eyes. I shake my head and look again. Still there, and on the pants. Huge ones. Red and blue, and yellow and green.

Something clicks in my memory and my gaze wobbles to the shower-room door. Five panels, it has. Five nice little horizontal panels, like picture frames.

So! It's Jean's turn. Jean, who is nineteen, and just back from California. Two months of it. Choked with Motifs, Ideas, Urges. The five little panels catch her eye. What a spot! What a spot for seals and palms, mountains and missions, palms, oceans, and avocados.

She's been down there all day. Pressing her travel-tortured clothes. But no! Raiding the paint cupboard. Daubing and dribbling.

And lo! Way out here in the Middle West where the tall corn grows, California springs to life. And to puddles. To catch the Unwary, and Unwary's pants.

He's babbling wildly. All about our municipal band and Carleton Stewart, director. And about being the newest and youngest recruit. Six bucks a week. Enough, nearly, to keep the old folks. Dark blue coats, snowy trousers. Inexorable rules on promptness.

"B—but your other pair—"

"In the wash. Filthy. Rained, last concert. Oh do something, hey. Do something. Don't just stand there—"

". . . and they'll do nicely. I'll go get—"

"Get what?"

"Why, mine!"

"Your what?" ominously.

"Why, my slacks. My white ones. Just back from the cleaners. Such nice sharp creases! And we're both twenty-eight inches around the—"

"YOUR pants!" His voice shakes with the hideousness of the thought. "ME wear YOUR pants. Those droopy things sticking out behind?"

Alas, it's true. Those slacks had been the butt of a houseparty a couple of weeks before.

"Me go in Those Freaks?" His face works helplessly at the enormity of my treason.

I stifle a wild urge to lie right down in those paint puddles.

"Stanley!" I croak. I am stern, decisive. I have only one more idea. One more, and they're shot. "Come upstairs! Into Dad's closet."

We stagger up two flights of stairs.

"Now!—Here are Uncle D. D.'s pants. Wore 'em in the navy in the last war. Ten inches too small now in the waist. He brought 'em over to Daddy to fish in—or loll in—or putter in—or not hang knife-cases in. But tonight they're Yours. Jump into them!"

He looks weak, spent. I leave him, and scuttle down the front stairs and out to the car to tip off the family. To plant myself on the back seat between those two giggling, gibbering sisters, with a warning hand on each.

A screen door slams and footsteps falter toward the car. We stare fixedly at nothing across the street. An hysterical quiver ripples over Jean. My clasp tightens to a good hard pinch and I smile brightly into space.

He stumbles a little getting in. His father has sympathetically vacated the driver's seat. We're off, a demon at the wheel. We careen around corners, zoom past the Hotel Hanford with its row of summer sitters, and crash to a stop on a red light. The rear seat meekly picks itself off the floor. We're off again, hurtling concert-bound cars to the curb. At length we bust into East Park, break-neck in and out of its winding drives, and stop, dead, back of the band shell.

Stanley leaps out, clarinet case in hand. He pauses, irresolutely, as a sudden thought strikes him. He turns a haggard face to me.

"Toolie!"

"Toolie what?"

"Toolie Kunz. He wanted a ride over. I left him upstairs in my room!"

Ha! The sepulchral voice!

I nod feeble comprehension.

"Run along," I whisper weakly. "I'll get him."

He hobbles off, hitching desperately.

I wave the others out of the car and climb over behind the steering-wheel. I meander out of the park, meeting all those nice sedate people we had tried to run down a few minutes before. I amble gently homeward and totter up the steps. A scrap of paper flutters in the door.

"Hi Stan!" it reads. "I have gone on. Where were you? Toolie."

I enter, and close and lock the door. I shut the windows upstairs and down, and lock them, too.

Alone. Alone at last.

Add Variety to Your Menus by Cooking The Same Meats in New Ways

By Bertha Streeter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most homemakers, at one time or another, are inclined to sympathize with the lady who, after scanning the contents of the butcher's showcase, sighed and said: "I wish somebody'd invent a new animal."

In spite of all that was there on display, it seemed that she was limited to beef, ham, and bacon, because her men folks would eat nothing else in the line of meats.

Her problem reminded me of the small boy who, at my table one day, smacked his lips over scalloped potatoes, custard pudding, and hot chocolate—and then confided to my children that he "couldn't stand milk." His remark made me realize that children—and most men—pass judgment on the dish as a whole, little realizing what ingredients are required for the making.

This discovery led to a series of experiments in cookery, and the family soon became acquainted with a wider range of foods. So successful were the experiments that they even led to the complaint that "one day we get something perfectly delicious, then we never see it again."

Ways to Serve Veal

This complaint was made of stuffed breast of veal—a combination of a bread dressing of which we are very fond and a meat that they "didn't care for." I was able to use veal frequently after that. First I tried a roast of veal with rich brown gravy and dressing baked in balls for individual serving. They asked for more. Then we had "veal birds": pieces of veal steak pounded well with a hammer to flatten them out, spread with dressing, then rolled, and held in shape by toothpicks while they are browned well in fat in a frying pan, then left to cook slowly, or bake, with a little water added in the pan. And finally, I tried plain veal steak, browned nicely on both sides, then slowly simmered until done, only a little water being added from time to time so that the meat acquires a most appetizing color all the way through from the rich brown liquor in the pan.

Such cooking, too, makes pork almost as popular as chicken. Pork's decided resemblance in taste to chicken is increased by the addition of a little onion. For several reasons, pork requires long, slow cooking to make it most delicious. I have found that a good way to prepare a pork roast without using the oven is to lay the meat, fat side down, in a hot aluminum kettle over a slow fire. As the fat accumulates in the kettle and one side of the roast browns, turn the meat, till all sides are rich brown in color. Then turn off into a small jar all the superfluous fat in the kettle. Save this for future use, either for browning other kinds of meat, for frying, or for additional gravy.

Add to the meat in the kettle a sliced onion of medium size, and when the meat is golden brown, add enough water to a little more than cover the bottom of the container. By adding water in small amounts, as the liquor boils away and more fat is rendered, the liquid in which the roast is cooking becomes a deep, appetizing brown, a splendid base for gravy that rivals that of roast beef as to color. If the oven is being used for something else, the roast may finish cooking there. Otherwise, it may simmer over a burner with a flame tamer between the kettle and the blaze. In either case, frequent peeps into the kettle and judicious additions of water will be well repaid by a roast of appetizing color, tender and perfectly cooked, with no trace of the onion except for the added zest of the meat, and the makings of a rich, delicious gravy.

Beef roast prepared in the same way may result in a dish quite different from the roast your family knows, in which case, by alternating the methods, you get more variety from this cut of meat. Pork chops so prepared are very different from those usually served, and beefsteak cooked in the same way has its own peculiar advantages over broiled steak, especially if the meat is apt to be the least bit tough and one likes steak very well done.

A Useful Hint

A big help in making more appetizing meat dishes is the practice of adding a little hot water after the meat has been removed from a kettle or skillet, and letting it stand till cold. Turn this liquid, together with scraps of meat that cling to the sides of the container, into the jar that holds the fat. As the mixture cools, the fat rises and becomes firm. If the jar is kept in the refrigerator, the liquid will stay sweet for a week or more and will afford excellent coloring matter for gravy made from the fat above it. Or it may be used instead of clear water in preparing meat.

Nor need one kind of fat always be used with the same kind of meat. Ham fat, for instance, is excellent for searing beefsteak; its use adds a different zest to the finished product. Even sausage fat is not to be scorned for this purpose.

So—it is not really necessary to have a "new animal" in order to achieve variety in the meat part of our menus.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Can't Parents Be People?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

The center of the floor in a friend's home is not the proper place for a soapbox, but I've often longed to push little Junior away from that spot and say, "Eunice and George! Can't parents be people?"

Instead, I've sat numbly in my chair for hours, watching Junior, who is accustomed to being the cynosure of all eyes, build improbable skyscrapers from his erector set.

Please don't misunderstand me. I find children delightful. It's when parents lose sight of their own well-rounded individualities in an exaggerated sense of their children's delightfulness that I enter my objections.

Perhaps the best way to illustrate my point is to invite you soapbox listeners into two homes I often visit. Let's ring the doorbell of this white cottage with the red roses climbing over the roof.

"Hello, Eunice! Hello, George! How nice to see you!" Wraps are laid aside and we're seated in comfortable chairs, ready to enjoy a companionable evening with our two friends—when in dashes Junior, their son.

Giving us a nod and a sidewise glance of his eye, he heads for the bin of toys occupying a corner of the living room. Eunice's sentences begin to fade into disconnected phrases while she watches Junior drag from the bin a toy truck, a telephone, and a battered model of a gas station. George's eyes are straying, too, and he almost forgets to answer a question.

You know the rest. For the remainder of the evening we watch Junior scoot his truck over the carpet and ask questions about his activities.

Now let's whisk over to Grace and Jim's home. Dan, their son, makes his appearance a short time after our arrival, and goes around the room shaking hands with each of his parents' guests. Seated, he finds himself by Ben Perry, who asks him about his tree-house, or his Scout troop, and the two engage in a lively conversation.

About half an hour later Dan says goodnight and goes upstairs, leaving us feeling refreshed by this contact with a friendly and well-mannered boy. Grace and Jim remain their charming selves the entire evening, and, I feel sure, are better parents because they take care to keep their home life in its proper perspective.—Jane.

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Florida Women Organize For Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jacksonville, Fla.

Civilian Defense is now being organized for 9,000 women in Jacksonville and Duval County. Four active women, co-chairmen of the division of Home and Community Service of the local Defense Council, have been selected as leaders.

Mrs. Leo Burgman, in charge of personnel, is classifying in geographical divisions, the women who registered for defense. Precinct and ward leaders will lead their own small groups. Mrs. Granville Batey has charge of clothing for the entire county; Mrs. R. J. Miller, of consumer interests. The latter's job is to lead the fight against price gougers. Mrs. McGarvey Cline heads food-in-the-home, nutrition, gardening, and home-canning groups.

Through this plan the Home and Community Service Division is carrying civilian defense into every home in the district. Its aim is to prepare people for any emergency.

Patterns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These things meant much to me: a tiny shoe,
A little vest, a crumpled silky sock,
Balls of cream wool, a knitting book or two
Which traced the pattern for a baby's frock.

These things were in my day: a plate, a spoon,
A mug of milk, a feeder, a high chair:
A bowl of cream pudding, ready soon,
The teatime pattern for the baby there.

These things made life for me: a colored ball,
Toys left discarded, though cherished for a while,
A story book, a nursery rhyme. For all
Have traced the pattern for my baby's smile.

MARY C. HALL

Rules for Cooking Vegetables

Since the meat dish furnishes much of the flavor of the meal, the foods that replace it in warm weather menus must be correctly cooked and seasoned. Cook vegetables in as little water as possible. Do not overcook. Season carefully. Use plenty of butter for flavor and to compensate for the fat that is usually provided by meat. A bit of sugar brings out the best in green peas, carrots, summer squash, and certain other vegetables. Spinach and other greens cooked with salad oil gain a pleasing texture and flavor.

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The Home Forum

So I Saw the Canyon

NEVER HAD I been sure that I wished to see the Grand Canyon. For years I had listened patiently to the things other people felt about it, their opinions invariably strong, for or against. How could I know whether I should find myself transported by the beauty of it or whether, like that foolish man in the ancient anecdote, I should stand on the rim, look once and with terror, then sit in the hotel playing Patience until my train left? I had a suspicion my reaction might more nearly conform to the latter version.

Like everyone else, I had for years marveled at photographs of the Canyon, especially if they were in color; and I had read Mr. Priestley's "Midnight in the Desert" and adroit descriptions which do not describe by Mr. Haniel Long and others. I had turned speechless before a color print by Mr. Gustave Baumann. Still I was doubtful about seeing it for myself. I have never been as good with phenomena of nature as with the little homely things—a tawny stone hamlet thrust into a hollow of the Dorsetshire hills, a New England village scene compounded of white farmhouses and tossing green elms, or the sun-drenched plaza of an Indian pueblo riotous with the color attendant upon a ceremonial dance.

Then, suddenly, after the delights of my stay in New Mexico, I knew that I would see the Canyon. Everyone expected it and I was resigned. So there came soon the night I spent in Williams, Arizona, and the following morning when I was driven over the sixty-odd lonesome miles to the Canyon.

* * *

A sturdy and skillful Forest Ranger sang aloud as he drove the bus with the four scattered passengers inside. Rain streamed down the windshield and came pelting furiously against the windows. We passengers did not speak. We simply meditated upon our misfortune; for not one of us had more than a day for seeing this astonishing place and two of us had even less. Moreover, this was not interesting country we were hastening through. I missed the color of New Mexico. There were no adobe villages, no Sangre de Cristo mountains clothed in soft powder blue. Just flat high country, rain water lying on its levels and snow clinging to its gullies. No houses, no people, no animals, no mountains. Nothing. Vacancy. Grayness and rain. Had nature arranged it that way, so that the Canyon would seem the more amazing? Careening along in that bus through the obliterating rain, the Canyon became wholly a thing of the imagination. I had no sense that it was an actuality presently to be experienced.

* * *

It was lunch-time when we arrived, but we ignored that and hurried out to look over the rim. We looked, standing in a little solemn group of four upon the approximate place where the rim should have been. But there was no rim; only a rough barrier of boulders and, beyond and below, no more than great swirling masses of cloud and mist. We could not even locate the Canyon. "Of course," one of us remarked miserably, "no sensible person would choose the month of February to come here."

Luncheon cheered us a little. Inside fires were burning and visitors were laughing. Think of that! We decided they must have been there for days already and had had their fill of what was, apparently, to be denied us. Somebody made tentative inquiries as to the tour around the rim for which we were all booked that afternoon. There was no certainty yet, but we were relieved to know that the excursion would be cancelled if weather conditions were believed hopeless. Relieved because now we were merely soldiers acting under sealed orders, with no responsibilities of our own.

* * *

Presently it was rumored that we were to go. There was a consequent dash for cameras and wraps and sticks; and we were off, plunging through rain and fog and windy gusts. But the weather prophets had been clever. For, by the time we had arrived at the observation tower on the opposite rim of the Canyon, there were thin streamers of fog blowing like Shetland scarves in the sunshine. Now we could look down and see—well, something at least. When little expected, the bank of cloud which had been packed so tightly into the Canyon bottom would lift or shift its position. And we saw unbelievable depths. We saw imposingly red or purple or orange cliffs. We saw turrets and towers and strata of rock the like of which we had never dreamed. Looking, marveling, saying nothing because there are no words—presto! the vision would disappear as completely as though a giant hand drew across it a curtain of cloud. That radiant bit would be gone, perhaps permanently; but there, to the right, beyond, opening out and out and up and up, would materialize from the mist and shifting sunshine another magic portion for our delectation.

Thus passed the whole afternoon. Experienced people said we were more fortunate than we knew; that we were seeing the Canyon under unusual and strikingly effective conditions. This veil of fog, this sudden metamorphosis, this startling transmutation of shifting shadow into brilliant rock substance—they protested that we could not be grateful enough. Even the Forest Rangers were more than tolerantly impressed. Yes, it was remarkable. No, they had seldom seen it like this. But, we insisted, they had experienced the Canyon whole and clear-cut in all its staggering dimension. They had seen the Painted Desert as more than a fleeting, exquisite, fairy-like vision in pastel. Of course. Of course. Yet this was an afternoon of sheer enchantment. And, standing there in the snow at the edge of an abyss, we were grateful that we were seeing so very much more than we had hoped. All the way back in the bus, the snow sifted down in great flakes like cotton-wool. The Canyon had disappeared as though it had never been, as though there had never come those wondering Spaniards who were first to gape at the vision which opened suddenly beneath their eyes.

* * *

Even now I hardly know whether I liked the Canyon or not. I came home and was questioned, but proved not particularly responsive. Perhaps it was because of the weather, perhaps because I saw the Canyon piecemeal, so to speak, that I did not (and still do not) feel the positive things about it that other people feel. Perhaps it is only that I am incapable of grasping mentally such a marvel as that. For, when I am told that the Empire State Building (or is it the Woolworth Building, in New York?) could be set down in the Canyon's bottom, where it would appear so dwarfed as hardly to be noticed; when I am informed that the Canyon is a mile deep, that it is so far across and so far from end to end—I cannot understand. Mere size does not speak to me. I could look and marvel and exclaim with the others, and this I certainly did. But I still revert with affection to visions of my Dorsetshire village or my New England street or perhaps my New Mexican pueblo. Maybe it means that I must just make another expedition to Arizona.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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"SPRING FLOWERS": *A Painting by Albert Sterner*

ALBERT STERNER has been a prominent figure in American art for over fifty years. Ever since his first success in the early part of the century as an illustrator for magazines like "Harper's" and "The Century," and for the novels of Mrs. Humphry Ward, he has continued to develop, extending his abilities into many new fields. Today, at seventy-eight, his creative impulses and enthusiasms remain unabated, as evidenced by his winning of the Carnegie Award at the National Academy Exhibition for a still-life painting in March of this year. An exhibition of Sterner's paintings, prints, and drawings is being shown at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from July 1 to August 10, and will provide an excellent opportunity to evaluate his contribution to the art of this country.

Sterner is perhaps best known for his etchings, lithographs, and monotypes, produced during the middle of his career. These are distinguished by their superb draftsmanship and poetic, original style. In his later years, however, he has again turned to painting, the medium in which he won his first award as a young man. His still life of "Spring Flowers" is a subtle study in textures and space composition. Although the arrangement seems casual, it is carefully organized, even to the exact placing of the garden gloves and of the white iris in the foreground. The artist has emphasized the essential difference in the materials of the pottery vase, the wicker flower-basket, and the glass pitcher. The picture is vigorously painted in what appears to be a rapid, spontaneous manner, and the colors are rich and subdued. It is simple and direct. Sterner knows what to omit and has exercised selection and control. Although the painting is in the conservative tradition, it lacks neither freshness nor imagination.

H. H. A.

Dune Grasses

Dune grasses,
You are a breath of green silver
against a saffron sky.
You are the shadows of the little
winds
That pause and stop to listen
On the graying sand.

MARGARET ANDERSON

The Bee

One bee can make a summer in the mind:
It is enough to close the eyes and hear
His drowsy busy mumble for the dear,
The warm enfolding laziness to bind
Our ready hearts with indolence and kind
Forgetfulness that blurs the time of year
And brings again the nameless longing near,
With scent of flowers, mown grass and tender
wind.

Sweet welcome messenger and go-between
Swift match-maker for wingless, rooted
flowers;
Though it be autumn or the spring be green,
Who hears thee hears the song of summer
hours;
And whoso watches till the day grows old
May see thee store thy wages of pure gold.

JOAN M. SIMPSON

"The undivided garment"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT CAN BE SAID that if one practices what he understands of Christ Jesus' teachings, that which he does not yet understand will gradually become clear to him. The Master's teachings are accepted by Christianity as its authority; and if one of his precepts is proved to be practically applicable, another, sustained with equal proof and certainty, cannot logically be rejected.

Christian Science accepts everything which Christ Jesus taught and proved through his works, works he urged his followers to do also, and it is based entirely on the teachings of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. In this book the Discoverer and Founder of this Science shows in a clear and practical manner how the truths revealed in the Bible may be understood and applied in daily life. On page 142 of the textbook, under the marginal heading, "Two claims omitted," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Anciently the followers of Christ, or Truth, measured Christianity by its power over sickness, sin, and death; but modern religions generally omit all but one of these powers,—the power over sin." And she continues, "We must seek the undivided garment, the whole Christ, as our first proof of Christianity, for Christ, Truth, alone can furnish us with absolute evidence."

In his letter to the Ephesians, Paul declares (Ephesians 5:23), "Christ is the head of the church: and he is the saviour of the body." Through the acceptance of Christ, Truth, harmony is established in one's business and family affairs, and friendship is planted on a more solid foundation. As faithfulness and honesty are practiced in thought, word, and deed, "the undivided garment, the whole Christ," is made manifest in health restored and maintained.

It is recorded that Christ Jesus wore a "coat . . . without seam" (John 19:23), but when mortal mind, expressed in hate and revenge, believed that it had conquered the Christ through the crucifixion of Jesus, the Bible prophecy (Psalms 22:18), "They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture," was fulfilled. Acceptance of "the undivided garment" of Christ, Truth, is at this moment not only desirable, but imperative. Mortal mind is again threatening to destroy Christianity; but the spiritual understanding of Christ, Truth, will defeat the seeming activity of evil now, even as it did in the time of Christ Jesus.

Christian Science supplants mere belief in God with spiritual understanding. On page 593 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines "resurrection" as "spiritualization of thought; a new and higher idea of immortality, or spiritual existence; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding." This true resurrection is being experienced daily by those who have accepted Christian Science. Many are the cases in which individuals have been raised from the belief in sickness, inherited disease, or other inharmonious conditions through "spiritualization of thought." Lack has been replaced by sufficiency, unemployment by rightful activity. Hate, intolerance, depravity, and bad traits of character have vanished, to give place to goodness and love. These are the proofs of "material belief yielding to spiritual understanding." The power of Truth, expressed in healing, regeneration, and moral elevation, causes many to express deep gratitude for Christian Science.

Acceptance of "the undivided garment," through the "resurrection" or "spiritualization of thought," efficiently and quickly destroys the human belief in a so-called evil power. Thus thought is elevated to accept the entire teaching of the Master, who, through his spiritual understanding, proved every claim of material belief to be null and void.

His teachings, as given in the Sermon on the Mount and summarized in the Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12), "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," afford the universal remedy wherewith to destroy the material beliefs which are trying anew to deprive humanity of their divine heritage of health, happiness, prosperity, freedom.

Systems based partly or entirely on matter have failed, again and again, in their effort to destroy disease and sin, and overcome the belief in death. The solution to these problems can be found only through acceptance of "the undivided garment, the whole Christ," as revealed in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"La robe impartagée"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI LE DISCIPLE met en pratique ce qu'il a compris dans les enseignements du Christ Jésus, l'on peut être sûr que graduellement le reste lui deviendra clair. Les chrétiens acceptent les enseignements du Maître, ils en reconnaissent l'autorité; or si l'un de ses préceptes se trouve être applicable dans la pratique, on ne peut logiquement en rejeter un autre, que soutiennent des preuves tout aussi certaines.

La Science Chrétienne accepte sans réserve ce que le Christ Jésus enseigna et prouva par ses œuvres — œuvres qu'il demandait aussi de ceux qui voulaient le suivre; elle se fonde entièrement sur les enseignements de la Bible et sur le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Dans ce livre, celle qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne montre d'une façon claire et pratique que les vérités révélées dans la Bible peuvent être comprises et mises en œuvre dans la vie journalière. A la page 142 du livre de texte, sous la rubrique marginale "Deux commandements omis," Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Autrefois les partisans du Christ, la Vérité, mesuraient le Christianisme à son pouvoir sur la maladie, le péché et la mort; mais en général les religions modernes ne tiennent compte que d'un seul de ces pouvoirs, — le pouvoir sur le péché." Puis elle ajoute: "Nous devons rechercher la robe impartagée, le Christ intégral, comme notre première preuve du Christianisme, car seul le Christ, la Vérité, peut nous fournir une évidence absolue."

Dans sa lettre aux Éphésiens, Paul déclare (Éphésiens 5:23): "Christ est le chef de l'Église, lui, le Sauveur du corps." Lorsque les humains acceptent le Christ, la Vérité, l'harmonie s'établit dans leur carrière et dans leurs relations de famille; leurs amitiés reposent sur une base plus solide. A mesure qu'en pensée, en paroles, en action, ils se montrent probes et fidèles, "la robe impartagée, le Christ intégral" se manifeste par le rétablissement et le maintien de la santé.

L'Évangile nous apprend que Jésus le Christ portait une "robe.. sans couture" (Jean 19:23); mais lorsque l'entendement mortel, s'exprimant par la haine et la vengeance, crut avoir conquis le Christ en crucifiant Jésus, on vit s'accomplir cette prophétie biblique (Psaume 22:19): "Ils partagent entre eux mes vêtements, et ils tirent ma robe au sort." A notre époque, il est non seulement désirable, mais essentiel d'accepter "la robe impartagée" du Christ, de la Vérité. Une fois encore l'entendement mortel menace de détruire le christianisme; mais la compréhension spirituelle du Christ, de la Vérité, anéantira la fausse activité du mal, comme ce fut le cas à l'époque du Christ Jésus.

La Science Chrétienne ne se contente pas d'une simple croyance en Dieu: elle la remplace par la compréhension spirituelle. A la page 593 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy explique en ces termes le sens du mot "résurrection": "Spiritualisation de la pensée; une idée nouvelle et plus élevée de l'immortalité, ou existence spirituelle; croyance matérielle cédant à l'intelligence spirituelle." Ceux qui ont accepté la Science Chrétienne éprouvent jour après jour cette vraie résurrection. Dans bien des cas, par la "spiritualisation de la pensée," les hommes se sont libérés de croyances pénibles — maladie, faiblesse héréditaire ou autres conditions affligeantes. La pénurie et le manque de travail ont fait place à l'abondance, à l'activité normale. La haine, l'intolérance, la dépravation, les vilains défauts ont disparu, remplacés par l'amour et la bonté. Tout ceci prouve que la "croyance matérielle" cède "à l'intelligence spirituelle." Le pouvoir de la Vérité qui se manifeste par la guérison, la régénération, l'élévation morale, suscite maints témoignages exprimant une profonde gratitude pour la Science Chrétienne.

Accepter, grâce à la "résurrection" ou "spiritualisation de la pensée," la "robe impartagée," cela détruit d'une manière efficace et prompte la croyance humaine au prétendu pouvoir du mal. Ainsi la pensée s'élève et peut adhérer sans réserve aux enseignements du Maître qui, par sa compréhension spirituelle, prouva que toutes les prétentions de la croyance matérielle sont nulles, sans valeur.

Au cours du Sermon sur la montagne, Jésus donna de précieuses leçons, résumées dans la Règle d'or (Matthieu 7:12): "Tout ce que vous voulez que les hommes fassent pour vous, vous aussi faites-le pour eux:" elles nous offrent le remède contre toutes les croyances matérielles qui de nouveau cherchent à priver le genre humain de son divin héritage — santé, bonheur, prospérité, liberté.

Maintes et maintes fois, les systèmes fondés partiellement ou entièrement sur la matière se sont avérés impuissants à détruire la maladie et le péché, à vaincre la croyance à la mort. Pour résoudre ces problèmes, il n'existe qu'un seul moyen: accepter "la robe impartagée, le Christ intégral," que révèle la Science Chrétienne.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Thus Was Fine Cloth Woven in England

THE HISTORY OF the change from mediaeval to modern England might well be written in the form of a social history of the English cloth trade.

From prehistoric times coarse cloth had been manufactured in our island, and under the manorial system the mediaeval villagers not only span but wove much of their poor clothing. But in those days little was woven fit for export, or even for the home market, so that our well-to-do classes must needs bring English wool home in the form of Flemish cloth. The export of raw wool to the looms of Flanders and Italy gave a modest trading wealth to Plantagenet England. . . .

The great change began when, under the patronage of Edward III, a large number of Flemish weavers brought their skill to this island. . . . The gift of their skill became a national treasure, destined to multiply a thousand-fold. The French and Flemish Huguenots who flocked over in Elizabethan and Stuart times found more popular favour, as being sufferers in the Protestant cause, and they were no less helpful than their mediaeval forerunners in developing ever-new branches of the English weaving industry.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, East Anglia, with Norwich for its capital, was greatly enriched by the cloth trade, as its many fine churches bear witness. Its example was followed by Taunton and the western Cotswolds, Kendal and the Yorkshire dales, and favoured spots in Hants, Berkshire, and Sussex. . . .

The weaving industry was conducted on "domestic" lines; that is, the weavers and their families worked their looms in their own cottages and were supplied with material by middlemen who disposed also of the finished goods. The long trains of packhorses, each animal with wool-sack or a bale of cloth slung across its back, were shuttles forever moving across the warp and woof of English life, drawing distant regions and classes together in a solid national texture. The farmer in Lincolnshire was growing fine wool for looms in Yorkshire, while the merchants and seamen of Hull and London were busy finding new markets for it in the Levant and the Baltic, in the East and West Indies, and finally in Virginia and Massachusetts. The Cotswold shepherds and weavers had Gloucester and Bristol at hand in the plain below to push their wares across the sea. . . .

All through the Wars of the Roses, through the changes and violences of Henry's Reformation and Mary's Counter Reformation, in the golden days of Elizabeth, on through the civil wars of King and Parliament, enterprising cloth merchants, weavers and sheep-farmers were making and spreading wealth among many classes high and low, by their own individual initiative, subject only to State protection and control. They were at once more individualist and more nationalist than the mediaeval churchmen and nobles whose place they were slowly taking as leaders of the English. . . .

At the Universities and Inns of Courts their sons trained themselves to public service. The men of the new wealth were an indispensable mainstay first to Elizabeth and then of the Parliamentary cause in the era that followed. Through them the Tudor and Stuart Navy came to rule the seas. One chief advantage that England had over Spain in the exploitation of the New World was that we had cloth to sell there in exchange for its goods, while the Spaniards had nothing to send out except soldiers, priests, and colonists.—From "History of England," by GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN, O. M., (New York: Longmans Green.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

OPM Discovers There's a War On ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

The "business as usual" element here is in a retreat which looks pretty much like a rout. They have kept their flag flying until now. Their last big stand was over the issue of curtailing automobile production which cropped out in a conflict between OPM's 20 per cent reduction plan and OPACS' 50 per cent plan. But OPM has itself come to see things in a different light during recent days.

As a matter of fact the dollar-a-year men at OPM are showing signs of taking the ball away from those who have been carrying it in the past and trying a little open field running of their own. They admit today they made a big mistake in letting the automobile manufacturers use the current production season to turn out as many automobiles as they could possibly build. It is true they are still resentful of the way Leon Henderson's OPACS burst into the automobile production picture. And they do not go along with any 50 per cent arbitrary reduction of units of production. They think the proper approach is to allot raw materials to the manufacturers and let them do what they can with what they have.

But when all this is said, the fact remains that the men around William S. Knudsen at OPM are coming to see this national defense emergency in a very new light. The explanation is that for the first time they are beginning to get some real, first hand information about the problem America is facing.

'Victory' Production Never Discussed

The ignorance in which the men at OPM were not only allowed, but even required, to work in past months is appalling and verging on the scandalous. No one ever discussed with them plans for building American arms production up to something big enough for a "victory." In fact, no one anywhere in Washington has yet sat down and figured out what a "victory" production program would be like.

These men were called down here to Washington and told by the Army and the Navy to go ahead and arrange production for certain specific contracts. The contracts were based on the estimated needs of an Army of the number of divisions contemplated when Congress passed the Selective Service Act. Production plans were always in terms of equipment necessary for that kind of an Army. It may seem amazing, but it is literally true that no one ever presented OPM with even a tentative idea of what production might be necessary "to defeat Hitler."

In other words, the United States has been operating for nearly two years now on a diplomatic policy aimed "to defeat Hitler" and a defense production policy aimed to give the Army and Navy just enough equipment to supply the size of force Congress happened to hit on as a political compromise when it passed the Selective Service Act.

These Army and Navy contracts were not particularly large in terms of what American industry can do. OPM had no fears about overloading the American industrial machine with those contracts. In fact, they rather looked upon them as "small stuff." Naturally, when a fuss was first made about the current streamlined, liquid drive commercial production program of the automobile manufacturers, OPM couldn't see any serious reason to object. The industry could meet the Army and Navy schedules without interfering with commercial plans.

But the OPM men are the type trained to think in terms of future markets. They began to wonder what they might be called on to do in the future. They sent some experts of their own to London to find out all about the war; what England thinks will be necessary to defeat Hitler; what England is and will be producing, what the remaining load is which American industry will have to carry.

OPM Discovers Size of Job

Then they did a little investigating on their own right here about German arms production just to check the British estimates. Why not? British Consulates and the British Embassy have been out of Germany since September, 1939, while the American Embassy is still there. Washington ought to have the best information available on industrial conditions in Germany. It does, in the files of War, Navy and State Departments. But no one ever bothered to show it to OPM, or discuss it with the men who will be expected someday to deliver on a production program big enough "to defeat Hitler." Within the past week or so OPM has begun to ask for information and begun to make some estimates of its own about how big the job is likely to be before it is finished.

What they are finding out is making a big difference in their thinking. The manufacturer who wants to keep his plant going full blast on ordinary "business as usual" production will find it much less pleasant around OPM than in the past. Even if the Army and Navy don't know how big the job ahead is likely to be, OPM is beginning to find out and make its own private programs for future use. On the basis of this new line of thinking the automobile manufacturers are going to find Mr. Knudsen no refuge from Mr. Henderson.

Of course, the basic trouble is that Congress has never yet formally authorized a policy "to defeat Hitler" and people in Government service, particularly the Army and Navy, are extremely reluctant to be caught thinking in terms which Congress has not yet authorized. Mr. Knudsen's men have less ingrained concern about keeping well behind Congress, and no jobs to lose. They would rather be back home anyway. So with "lend-lease" programs to fill the gaps left vacant by Army and Navy purchases, OPM is making some plans which are not only going to keep American industry on its toes, but are likely to put "business as usual" on the shelf "for the duration."

The Country Speaks: California

Good Voyage ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

One of the neatest small packages of "freedom of the seas" imaginable tacked and zagged out through San Francisco's Golden Gate just a few days back, and put out for Tahiti, the enchanted goal of how many a golden dream, deep in the soft blue romantic seas.

And on board this brave and graceful bit of freedom was the very personification of personal liberty—gender, feminine—bound on a voyage of heart's desire. A girl who has written and edited many a tale of fanciful happenings to others is suddenly the heroine of a rare and almost unbelievable adventure.

The ship is the red-sailed, 85-foot schooner, the Wander Bird. The girl is Miss Cecilia Moore of San Francisco and New York.

One night at dinner with friends in San Francisco Miss Moore, employee of a magazine publishing house, heard of the Wander Bird. The Tahiti expedition, pleasure bent, had not been able to sign a cook.

Miss Moore, a dark-haired, dark-eyed, slight but seemingly capable person, knew cookery in the ordinary household way, but there would be a dozen persons or more on the Wander Bird for a three-months cruise. All through the night, she later told, her dream and her determination wrestled with timidity and a sense of being unfitted for the assignment of cook on a rolling sailing ship.

Shore Girl Becomes Sea Cook

Next morning, though, she found her way to the Madden & Lewis boat works at Sausalito, north of the Gate, and with more tremors than she had ever permitted her story-magazine heroines to indulge, she presented herself to Capt. Warwick W. Tompkins, the Wander Bird's master and owner, who, beside looking like a yacht captain out of a movie, has sailed his little ship any number of times across the Atlantic and Pacific, and also around Cape Horn.

After an interview in which Mrs. Tompkins also took part, the Captain said "Yes," and Miss Moore was introduced to the trim and beautifully-equipped galley that was to be her workshop for the next three months.

The Captain's wife warned the shore girl that "it's plain drudgery," but Cecilia Moore moved to her quarters on the Wander Bird several days before sailing time and set about learning her new job. When this reporter went below decks to see if this story he had heard could really all be true, there was the most luscious-looking tall and broad chocolate cake, uncut, on a galley shelf. Miss Moore had just finished making it.

Up on deck were Ann and "the Commodore," the Tompkins children, waiting confidently for a go at the new cook's cake as dinnertime approached. After only two or three days' experience as a sea cook the shore girl was commencing to feel sure of herself. Big lockers forward of the snug galley held canned and dried foods, flour and things, for the three-month voyage. Packed down in ice was fresh meat for two weeks.

The Wander Bird was once a pilot boat at Hamburg, Germany. Captain Tompkins bought her 14 years ago. Her hull is of oak, with copper fastenings and sheathing. Her tonnage is 140.

Although the sturdy craft is electrically lighted and carries a radio, it has no motive power except the tall red sails. These will take Captain Tompkins and his "crew" of paying guests (all pay their way but the cook) to Tahiti, back to Hilo, Hawaii, and home to San Francisco.

And a Dream Comes True

Four of us went up on to the Golden Gate Bridge, to its center, to watch the passage out—four more smitten with the romance of the occasion than the rest.

There was fog in the Gate, for it was July, one of the cool, foggy months.

The Wander Bird, on a slanting tack for the south shore, heeled well over under a wind that sang through the bridge cables, dived headfirst into a glacier of fog that looked almost as solid as a snowbank. Following her on the bridge walks 200 feet above the water we lost sight of her once, twice, three times. The fog swallowed the ship, now us, now the ship.

We saw the red sails last on a southwestern tack, heading in the general direction of Tahiti. They melted into the all-enveloping fogbank to seaward. Four of us waved coats and handkerchiefs as she vanished.

Bon voyage, Wander Bird, Happy journey, Miss Sea Cook.

It was more than just a ship starting away, we felt who watched. There were large batches of freedom involved—this same freedom we all talk and think so much about these days; the freedom that, when threatened, becomes very, very precious. The freedom to dream the wildest dreams, and then to take action to make those dreams come true.

To Change the Subject:

A Continent Without Lawn Mowers? ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

"Curious that the lawn mower is almost unknown on the Continent." Not one reader in a thousand would guess who said that and in what connection. Even though, like me, most of them have been reading William L. Shirer's "Berlin Diary."

He had gone for a walk with "Joe," by whom he means Joseph C. Harsch, until a few months ago Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "How could I get through the war without the Tiergarten?" asks Mr. Shirer. "We remarked on what a deep green the grass had today and argued about the respective merits of mowing grass, as at home, and letting it grow long, for hay, as here." Then follows the passage already quoted.

Students of current world affairs—and who does not qualify?—may rule this out as utterly inconsequent. But for me it has a captivating quality all its own. Ever since I read that passage, three days ago, I've been turning up all my mingled memories of Continental parks. I've tried to shape a mental picture of those superb gardens of Versailles, terrace upon terrace of them. Surely there the greensward is immaculately short and smooth. I've thought of the Luxembourg and of the Tuileries in Paris. To be sure, they have wide dirt paths; but is there no turf between? I've tried to recall the Retiro in Madrid, and a nameless park which I dimly remember on the outskirts of Brussels. Haven't they any green turf which would require somehow to be kept in condition? As for Holland, I think only of neat brick paths in the cities and, in the country places, of meadows waving with tall reeds and grasses beside the canals. Perhaps these latter remain forever unmowed.

Scandinavia I don't know, to my shame. But I've thought about Switzerland and about one or two German resorts which I have seen, such as Weisbaden and Baden-Baden. I've thought of Pau and Biarritz. All the mental pictures are consistently blurred. And yet something in me is so determined upon the presence of green lawns thereabouts that I've come almost to the point of writing to Mr. Shirer to learn what is in his mind.

It's a disturbing idea—a Continent without lawn mowers. It may be that the precise effect is achieved by the vigorous use of scythes; or does Mr. Shirer speak only of the long grass which prevails in the war years, when there would not be the time or the man power to mow them, when perhaps the parks are plowed up and put to more practical use? I don't know. But, all the same, a wave of pity stirs in me. No neighbor's lawn mower before one is up in the morning? No hint of that crisp cutting sound, no feel in the air of the coolness of wet grass? What if the lawn mower should squeak? No one minds that, least of all the person who, lying in bed half-awake, turns over for a last nap with a comfortable sense of how nice his garden will look by breakfast-time.

No lawn mowers on the Continent. Indeed! Can it really be that parks in Europe are chiefly gravel walks and formal flower-beds? If so, it is easy to understand that longing which the Kaiser is known to have cherished for a real English lawn on which he might walk in the Tiergarten.

Defense of Singapore: Food Is the Chief Problem

Indifference marks public attitude toward war, lack of raid shelters also stressed.

By Vanya Oakes

Who has just studied the entire Indonesian area at first hand.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The great problems confronting Singapore are more in civil life than in military preparedness, chiefly of a practical and psychological nature.

The outstanding danger is lack of food. Malaya grows lots of rubber, and other tropical produce, but very little rice. And it has some 3,000,000 rice-eating people to feed. The average, annual rice consumption is between 900,000 and 1,000,000 tons. Two thirds of which is imported. The majority has been coming from Burma and Siam, some from Indo-China. It is pretty certain that with the Japanese stranglehold on Indo-China there will be no more available from this quarter. It is also highly probable that the Japanese will begin to use a goodly portion of the Siamese crop, if for no other reason than to embarrass the British.

Nor is it possible to store up large quantities of rice. Polished rice, that is rice ready to cook, spoils quickly in the tropics. And rice in the paddy form, which can be stored, has to be processed—and there is only one large mill in Malaya.

So, in a sense, the rice problem is insoluble. It would certainly become acute in the event of hostilities, or of a blockade. Even the Burma supply would be menaced, for ships could be easily attacked from bases in Siam. And in the Orient a shortage of rice is much more to be feared than guns. The Oriental will adapt himself to war, even though he dislikes it, but he is unmanageable if there is danger of no rice. In other words, the British would be faced with internal trouble as well as military problems if there were any rice shortage during war.

The Food Problem

For the foreign population, too, there is a food problem. Malaya is anything but self-sufficient in this respect. Most of the fruit and vegetable supply comes from the Netherlands East Indies, a source of supply which would become irregular, if it were not temporarily cut off. Fish is provided locally, but much of the meat comes from Australia, which would also be endangered. It is curious how little attempt there has been to make the peninsula self-supporting. Even since the war began, everything has been concentrated in the wealth-producing tin and rubber. Ridiculous as it may seem, even most of the flowers one buys in Singapore are flown over from Batavia.

Only very recently, since it became obvious that the Japanese were up to something in Thailand, have people come to realize the seriousness of the food problem. There is now a propaganda campaign in progress to encourage people to grow Malayan vegetables, there are some 40 varieties of them; various pamphlets are being circulated, explaining how to recognize the different types, and how to prepare them.

There is one cheerful aspect to the food difficulty. Tapioca. Tapioca will grow any place in the tropics, like the proverbial weed, and it is full of nourishment.

The Tax Issue

Almost as dangerous as this very practical difficulty is the psychological attitude prevalant in Singapore—the world may be in—faced by an appalling problem, but in some mysterious way all will continue to be well with Malaya. So long as the rubber and tin go out, and the money comes in. That is about what it seems to boil down to. For Malaya is making a lot of money these days, and people of wealth are apt to overlook danger until it is on the doorstep.

There have been several instances which illustrate this attitude. Crown colonies have been tax free. Recently, in this time of trial and stress, the Government in London decreed that an income tax should be levied. The storm this brought assumed hurricane proportions. Eventually it became a law, but not before it showed that the population of Malaya is as yet unaware of the gigantic consequences of this war, whatever the outcome. There was also talk of increasing the international rubber quota, due to the great demand primarily in America for this commodity. The rubber firms, however, did not look with favor on such an increase. Because there is another war tax, a 100 per cent excess profits tax, and so there would have been no individual profits. The international quota was not increased.

One is not especially conscious of the war effort about the town. There are no obvious things like air raid shelters, the territory unfortunately being utterly unsuited for them. The Naval Base being some 15 miles out of town, there are not many troops around the streets. There is not as much superficial evidence of war mentality in Singapore as in Batavia. One example. Every time you turn around in Batavia, there are Spitfire boxes, in stores, hotels, and theaters. They are not visible in Singapore. Nor does one hear much war talk. Casual references to the ordeal London is experiencing.

Because of this all-will-be-well outlook, until most recently, little or nothing has been done about preparing the civil population for possible hostilities. . . . Then Commander-in-Chief Sir Robert Brooke-Popham arrived. Sir Robert has stirred things up considerably. He is by no means so certain that all will be well in Malaya, or that it is absolutely beyond question that the Japanese will not be disagreeable. Since his arrival, plans for what to do with the civil population have been begun. But they are as yet only in the planning stage. This is not because the military have not been alive to the dangers of the Far Eastern situation, but because it has been impossible to arouse interest among the civilians. It is only in the past two months, when the Japanese were obviously mixed up in the Siamese attempt to get back some of their territory from Indo-China, which came very near to home, that the man-on-the-street awoke to the potential menace to Malaya.

Wide World: Roberts

Where the Shadows of War Lengthen

Upper: Mountain artillery of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army crosses a mountain stream during military exercises. Below: The city of Singapore as seen from the river.

General Apathy

Which is not to say that there has been no war work going on in Malaya. All the usual activities, knitting, making of bandages and so forth were organized soon after the outbreak of the war. But all of these efforts were directed towards the European arena, with virtually nothing being done for Malaya itself. It wasn't considered necessary.

Sir Robert has altered this situation, however, and activities are now being organized to meet local emergencies. The women, besides the usual bandage work, are concentrating mainly on the St. John's Ambulance Brigade to do first aid in air raids.

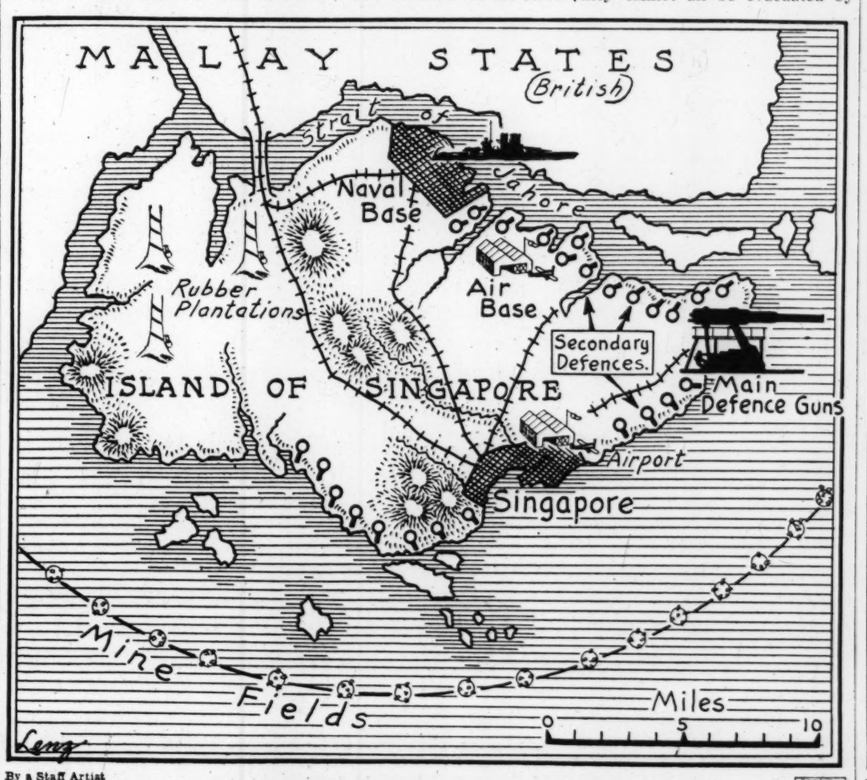
Sir Robert has altered a lot of things. Among others, what to do with the large native population in the event of air raids. There are some 500,000 people packed onto the island of Singapore, most of them condensed into a small area of the city itself. There is only one way off the island, so obviously they cannot all be evacuated by this route in case of a sudden emergency. The first plan for them was just to stay put. But the houses of the native quarters are flimsy, they would topple over by any explosion in the vicinity.

But Singapore is fortunate in one respect, there are lots of uninhabited wooded spaces. And now the plan is to evacuate the people to these areas. There are being built now dormitory huts for about 200,000.

The other part of the evacuation plan is to evacuate what are called the battle areas, that is, coastal areas where the Japanese might land, as soon as trouble looms.

The difficulty is that all of these schemes are still on paper. They have yet to be practiced, and with the Oriental that is almost ten-tenths of the problem. As soon as he knows exactly what to do, and when, and has actually done it several times, it will go all right. But the first few times are a fearful mess, and one of those first times should not be the real performance.

The inclusion of Siam in the Far Eastern arena has, finally, brought home the potential danger of the situation to Malaya. And, somewhat belatedly, preparations are under way to cope with the obvious eventualities. The biggest task confronting the authorities is one of propaganda, to arouse the average foreigner to these dangers, to dispell the all-will-be-well attitude. To encourage or force people to grow food, so that in the event of a blockade, there would be only an inconvenient and not a disastrous food shortage.



By a Staff Artist

This Is the Island of Singapore

By a Staff Artist

The Area of Tension

St. Louis Club Thrives With New Manager—New Hampshire Golfer May Be Threat

Browns Step Up Winning Pace Under Luke Sewell

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-eight full games off the leading Yankee pace and in the American League cellar as they arrived in Boston for a Fenway Park series with the Red Sox, you could hardly accuse the St. Louis Browns of being a first class ball club. Yet, it is a statistical fact that the Mound City outfit has moved along at a faster gait under Luke Sewell, the promoted catcher, than it did while Fred Haney was in the driver's seat.

Managed by Haney the team won 15 games and lost 29, for a .341 percentage. For Sewell it has captured 20 and dropped 26, for .435. The latter figure, it will be noted, is not a great distance from the .500 pace, which is generally considered first-division speed in big league circles.

Slow Beginning

The reason why Sewell is still battling Washington for seventh place is, of course, that it takes a lot of winning to rally a club after it has done only .341 in April, May and early June. But Luke is on the right track and probably will leave the Senators by themselves before the end of September, even if he doesn't get up high enough to challenge the White Sox and Athletics.

Sewell is fielding practically the same team day after day that Haney used, except on the mound. Being a backstop, Luke saw the pitching staff in a different light than Fred, who had been an infielder in his playing days. So Sewell's first duty was to shuffle the hurlers.

Starting List

Just before he turned in his uniform, Haney had used Fritz Ostermueller, Elden Auker, Bob Muncrief, Dennie Galehouse, Bob Harris, Jack Kramer and George Caster on the starting line. Sewell soon scratched Ostie (who has temporary arm trouble), Kramer and Caster from this list and added Niggeling and Johnny Allen. The first three named still get enough work to keep in shape, but out of the bull pen.

Maurice Newlin, a rookie right-hander from San Antonio, is getting plenty of relief work under Sewell. He is a six-footer and in 1940 won 23 games touring the Texas League. Muncrief, too, is becoming a valuable piece of mound machinery. He goes two inches taller than Newlin and weighs about 200 pounds. Along with starting, Bob occasionally is called upon to save a game for a floundering mate. He is built for heavy duty.

Muncrief at .500

At the moment, Auker and Harris are the big winners on the Brownie staff. The former has an eight and 11 record, while the latter stands at seven and 10. Kramer, with three and two, is the only member with a winning percentage over .500, although Muncrief is on the line with four and four.

The future lies in the hands of the pitchers, as the Browns have real batting power. When unofficial averages were issued a few days ago, the Red Sox were on top in team batting, with the St. Louis club second. The Browns were also high in fielding, with a mark second to that of Cleveland. The opposition has been able to shut them out only four times this year.

Cullenbine Hitting

The Browns reached here with four men over .300. Bob Grace, converted from a catcher into an outfielder, and Roy Cullenbine, were setting the pace with averages over .350. A complete flop at Brooklyn a year ago, Roy is one of the most improved ball players in the majors this season. Chet Laabs, who gets into the line-up when a southpaw is pitching for the other side, was also over .300. So was George McQuinn, the slugging first baseman.

Shorts . . . The Braves kept an afternoon date with the Pittsburgh Pirates today and play the same club under the lights tomorrow evening . . . The Brownie series here continues with singles tomorrow and Thursday . . . With eight wins in 13 starts as of this morning, the Browns have done better against the Red Sox than with any other outfit in the league . . . They have dropped 13 out of 15 to the Yankees and six out of eight to the White Sox . . . The Dodgers play singles at St. Louis today and tomorrow.

National Defense Athletics

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., July 29 (AP)—Members of the National Association of Football Commissioners assembled here yesterday with one of its principal objectives a plan to co-ordinate college football and athletics with the national defense program.

John L. Griffith of the Western Conference (Big Ten), who has been conferring with Washington officials, will report on the Defense Co-ordination Program.

Griffith had not arrived yesterday, but Edwin N. Atherton of the Pacific Coast Conference, who also attended some of the Washington meetings, said:

Stress Athletics

"The Government wants to stress athletics, rather than drop them as was done in the last war.

"It gives the population an outlet and at the same time keeps the younger men fit for service, should they be called."

Atherton said steps already had been taken in the Pacific Coast Conference to allow service men to attend football games at reduced rates.

Intramural Sports

He said football schedules had been arranged for camp teams in some areas. The program will consist of intramural sports for the present, he declared, with a view toward inter-camp competition later.

A uniform interpretation of rules is another objective of the Commissioners' conference.

Others attending the conference here will be Arthur R. Hutchens of the Southern and Southeastern Conferences, Association President; Asa S. Bushnell of the Eastern Association; Reaves E. Peters of the Big Six and James W. St. Clair of the Southwest Conference.

Arthur E. Eilers of the Missouri Valley Conference was unable to attend.

Pirate Pitcher Agrees to Work For Albany Club

PITTSBURGH, July 29 (AP)—A new chapter in the stormy career of long Johnny Gee, Pittsburgh Pirates pitch-less pitcher, began today with the transfer of his option from Dallas in the Texas League to Albany in the Eastern League.

It marked the third transfer this year for Gee, a southpaw, and this time Johnny appears willing to go where he has been sent.

Will Report

Pittsburgh Pirate officials said that Gee had wired from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he has been working out under Ray Fisher, his old coach at the University of Michigan, that he would report to Albany immediately.

Previously Gee had been optioned to Portland in the Pacific Coast League and then to Dallas where he refused to report.

From Syracuse

The big pitcher, purchased by the Pirates from Syracuse of the International League in 1939 for a reported $75,000 in players and cash, has been a total loss to the Buccos.

He has won only one major league game in the three years he has been Bucco property.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

St. Louis at Boston
Cleveland at Washington (night)
Chicago at Philadelphia (night)
Detroit at New York

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh (night)
Philadelphia at Chicago
New York at Cincinnati (night)
Brooklyn at St. Louis

Flying Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—Captain of both the hockey and golf teams at MacAlester College of St. Paul, Minn., last year, Sumner G. Lind of St. Paul is striving to become a captain on one of Uncle Sam's "teams." He hopes to win a cadet captaincy in the Flying Cadet ranks at Randolph Field, where approximately 900 student pilots are receiving basic training.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow. Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Made Yawkey Happy

By the Associated Press

Here's an item that made Tom Yawkey, owner of the Boston Red Sox, happy: Lefty Lefebvre, one of the Yawkey farm hands, turned in a 1-0 11-inning triumph for Louisville over Indianapolis the other day. The hurler is a former Holy Cross star. One of the things Yawkey needs most for his Red Sox is pitching—and Lefebvre appears about ripe for the majors.

Good Shot

DETROIT (AP)—Harry Reeves, Detroit policeman, is just about the best pistol shot in the country. He won nine firsts and 14 seconds in the Florida mid-winter competitions. And a few days ago in the Michigan shoot he won 13 of 15 individual titles, setting one world record.

Beginning Young

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Fourteen-month-old Paul Haney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Haney, already is following in his parents' footsteps as a bowling enthusiast. He has a small ball, drilled to fit his tiny hand, and actually performs on the alleys.

An Outfield for All-Time

Wide World

Reunion of Famous Baseball Figures

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Three of the greatest outfielders the game has ever known, Ty Cobb, (left) Babe Ruth, (center) and Tris Speaker, pictured as they acted together in a happy reunion. They were present for the Cleveland Baseball Federation's annual Amateur Day program in the Cleveland Stadium here.

Cubs Win Seven Of Nine Games In New Setting

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Maybe it was just a whim and maybe it wasn't, but the fact remains that the Chicago Cubs have perked up since they were given a dark background to hit against in Wrigley Field.

For years the Cubs complained of a difficulty in following the ball from the pitcher's mound to plate because of the white shirts in the centerfield bleachers.

Finally, General Manager Jim Gallagher blocked off three sections in which seats are not sold and painted the chairs dark brown.

Since then the Cubs have won seven of nine home games, collected 48 runs on 87 hits—an average of better than five runs and nine hits a contest. Over this stretch only one opposing pitcher went the full distance against the revived Cubs.

Cardinals Ahead Of Last Season

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The National League leading Cardinals have drawn more paying customers to the gate in 47 home games this year than for all home games last season.

The total is 342,541, with 30 more games to be played in Sportsman's Park. Last season's total was 332,433.

Better Racing Conditions For Quincy Bay Race Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 29—Smiling skies and a clear easterly greeted the short-tack shift from Quincy Yacht Club to Wollaston Yacht Club of the fourth annual Quincy Bay Race Week sailors this morning.

It was a different setting today after yesterday's second race under the auspices of the Hough's Neck yachting organization. For yesterday's conditions not only spoiled "wash day" for mothers, but it kept a goodly part of Sunday's fleet snug in home ports. Only 150 craft hit the duo starting lines of the Quincy Yacht Club, as against 236 Sunday.

However, today a much larger turnout is expected under blue skies. With the Wollaston Yacht Club sponsoring today's and tomorrow's activities, and the Squantum Yacht Club taking over Thursday to complete Quincy Bay Race Week, the Wollaston Beach "grandstand" should be well packed the next three days.

Wind Flat

Yesterday's easterly drizzle and then downpour flattened the wind to almost nothing at times, and was the first poor racing day since the inauguration of Quincy Bay Race Week three years ago. The outside starting boats were scheduled for a twice-around course, but the wily regatta committee called a halt at the end of the first stanza.

Art Hartford, crack Northeastern University skipper, pulled the feature win of the day in the Indian Class at the helm of Herbie Allbright's veteran Osseo. There wasn't a boatlength margin in the victory as Russell Mattern, Former Winabout Class champion, brought his Cherokee in alongside Hartford.

Carleton Again

Cherokee's second gave that boat the Indian Class lead for the series, inasmuch as he duplicated yesterday's feat on Sunday. Changed ownership of Kickapoo, former inter-club chamipon, brought that favorite back into high company yesterday, as Bill Scotson sailed his newly acquired craft to a third. Scotson formerly owned Seneca.

The Winabout Class still headed the fleet with 36 starters, and Harry Carleton made it two straight with Riplet. George Curry kept right in the running with Carleton with a second, and Russell Mattern Jr., with Gold Ray was third. Kent Brothers' Why Not, second Sunday, dropped to fourth.

Garey Triumphs

First starters yesterday were the Adams Class as the larger-keeled classes remained at home. The veteran Quincy skipper of the Quincy Cat school, C. Willis Garey, brought Claire II home for the laurels in the Adams Class.

Bob Perry jumped from Sunday's third to first in the Hustlers and took over the lead of that class for the week. Willard Smith's Band Wagon was second, and Sunday's top boat, Hard Tack, owned by the Seifert brothers, dropped to fifth.

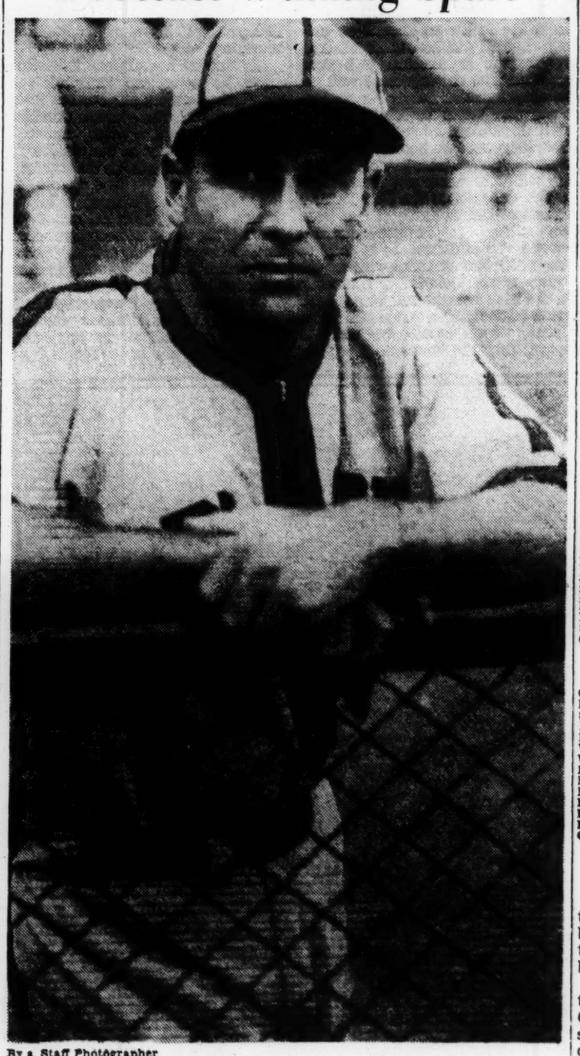
Billy Cocoris led the Radio Class to the right beam with COCO, as James Schmidt's WEAN was second in transmitting facilities. Roger McAleer, Snipe Class champion for the last two Quincy Bay Race Weeks, returned to form for a first berth in that organization, as Bob Riddell's La Bomba rode home second.

* * *

Because of the busy activities of Quincy Bay Race Week, the "north" series for the Finlay Cup finals, emblematic of South Shore junior yacht club racing supremacy, was postponed until Friday.

W. A. D.

Provides Winning Spurt



By a Staff Photographer

Manager Luke Sewell, St. Louis Browns

Since Sewell succeeded Fred Haney as leader of the Mound City outfit, the club has been close to a .500 pace in the victory column. The Browns are considerably stronger at the moment than their position in the American League standing indicates.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	267	72	109	19	67	.408
Cronin	325	62	107	6	55	.329
Foxx	306	66	92	15	68	.301
Tabor	305	39	91	13	77	.299
Peacock	156	13	44	0	19	.282
Finney	353	59	97	3	33	.275
Di Maggio	379	80	104	5	29	.272
Doerr	276	34	71	9	55	.257
Pytlak	209	20	53	1	25	.254
Fox	79	8	19	0	8	.241
Newsome	135	14	32	1	11	.237
Spence	182	16	43	2	21	.217
Carey	11	3	1	0	2	.091

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	278	31	92	0	14	.331
Moore	269	30	76	4	30	.283
Sisti	297	40	82	1	30	.276
Rowell	337	38	92	4	35	.273
Hassett	204	28	53	0	10	.260
West	293	38	74	8	43	.253
Waner	146	18	36	1	17	.247
Masi	115	11	27	2	13	.235
Montgomery	17	0	4	0	0	.235
Miller	340	31	76	5	42	.224
Roberge	10	1	2	0	1	.200
Demaree	40	5	8	1	2	.200
Berres	159	11	29	0	12	.182
Gremp	29	0	1	0	2	.034

One Hit Wins

CLARENDON, Texas (AP)—Old-time baseball player Clyde Atteberry was telling about the game that was won with a single batted ball.

"The first man who came up to the plate in the game between Giles and Clarendon in 1904 smacked the ball out into a mesquite flat," Atteberry said.

"It rolled down a prairie dog hole.

"The umpire yelled 'play ball' but we couldn't play. It was the only baseball in 40 miles.

"Giles won by a home run."

Connie Mack Team Climbs In Standing

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP)—After seven lean years Connie Mack and his Athletics may finish in the American League first division, the first step on the way back from the cellar to the former glories of the 1910-'14 and 1929-'31 championship eras.

Victorious in seven of their last eight starts, the A's now are virtually tied with the Chicago White Sox for fourth, a fraction of a percentage point favoring the Sox. The argument between the two clubs will be decided in a three-game series opening today.

Hope to Overhaul Boston

Wise old Connie and his players feel they will dispose of Jimmy Dykes' club. Then they plan to overhaul Boston for third place.

"If we go that high," declared Connie, "We can make second. The Yanks are the class of the league but from second place to fifth it's anybody's race. If our pitching holds up and we keep hitting with men on there's no telling what may happen."

Not since 1933 when the Mackmen finished third have they been as high in the race at this stage of the campaign. They have won 45 and lost 48 and are virtually certain to win more than 58 games, the most they have won in any one season since 1934.

Surprised Everyone

Back in May the A's surprised everyone by winning 14 of 19 games and gaining a temporary foothold in the first division. Then they lost six in a row and slipped back.

Now they are on the way up again, getting good pitching from Jack Knott, Les McCrabb, Tom Ferrick, Phil Marchildon, and Bump Hadley along with timely hitting from Bob Johnson, Sam Chapman, Wally Moses, Frank Hayes, Dick Siebert, Benny McCoy, Al Brancato and Pete Suder.

Connie attributes a great deal of the team's improvement to Suder, rookie third sacker, declaring "he's a great fielder and hits the best pitchers best."

Baseball Park Paid For Through Sale of Grove

Associated Press Feature Service

MARTINSBURG, W. Va.—Old time baseball fans here remember Robert Moses Grove chiefly as the tall, awkward left-hander who paid for the new fence around the Martinsburg ball park.

That was away back in 1920 and Lefty's sale to the Baltimore Orioles for the princely sum of $2,000 enabled the Martinsburg club to pay its debt for the fence and bank a little dough, too.

Credit for the discovery of Grove, one of baseball's all-time great pitchers, goes to "Bill" Louden, an old-time player with the Detroit Tigers, who induced the great Grove to leave the hills of Lonaconing, Md., and enter professional baseball.

Louden Signed Him

Here in Martinsburg where Grove got his start in pro ball with the old Blue Sox of the now defunct Class D Blue Ridge League, Dr. G. P. Morison, then club president, recalls incidents concerning the entrance of the famed portsider into organized baseball.

Louden was manager of the team at that time and heard reports of a young, gangling lefthander who was burning up the sandlots in the Cumberland, Md., section.

Louden signed Grove and brought him back here. Although extremely wild and awkward in his delivery, Louden recognized possibilities in the boy's speed.

With 'Hack' Wilson

Grove was started as a regular pitcher on a team that included "Hack" Wilson, later National League home run king, and Johnny Neun, who went on to play first base for Detroit and is now managing Newark in the International League. He burned up the league from the beginning.

Even though the local Blue Sox were doing well they were having the financial difficulties that practically all of the minor league teams of the pre-chain system era experienced. A new park had just been built and a fence costing $3,500 had been erected but not completely paid for.

Dunn Bought Lefty

With no other money in sight, Morison and Manager Louden called Jack Dunn of the Baltimore Orioles to look over the club to see if he would be interested in the purchase of any of the men. His son, Jack Dunn Jr., came here and immediately fell for Grove.

An agreement was reached whereby Grove would be taken by the Orioles for $2,000, Dr. Morison said. According to Louden's contract with the team, he was to get half of the selling price of any player, so the club got $1,000 and Louden got $1,000 for the sale of one of the game's greatest pitchers whom Dunn sold a few years later to the Philadelphia Athletics for $105,000.

Dahlgren Helps

CHICAGO (AP)—Some folks have given Babe Dahlgren, the new, fancy fielding Cubs' first sacker, part credit for the improved play of second baseman Lou Stringer. Dahlgren noticed that the rookie was aiming his throws at first. "Just cut it loose," Dahlgren told him, "I'll be responsible after it leaves your fingers."

Tom Leonard Hopes to Add N. E. Title to State Crown

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Massachusetts and Connecticut have almost completely dominated the New England amateur golf championship which begins in New Haven tomorrow, and although it appears as though one of these two States will furnish the next champion come Saturday night, do not be surprised if a young New Hampshire golfer by the name of Tommy Leonard, Jr., creates an upset.

Down around these parts most of the golfing attention is given to the Martins, the Bishops, and the Marads, but up around Nashua, N. H., these stars do not rank one, two, three with the Leonard family, father and son, who have had the family name in the golf headlines for more time than Tom, Sr., cares to remember.

No Stranger

This family duo is no stranger to Massachusetts links, either, and the partners proved their ability when they came down to Winchester last summer to win the annual father-and-son tournament, with Tom, Jr., tying the tournament record of 72 in the process. Tom, the father, is a former Granite State amateur champion who can be pretty proud of his boy, for Tom, Jr., is the present New Hampshire titleholder, and has started on the long climb to equal the mountain of titles his father piled up before him.

Tommy, Jr., has already come close to beating anything his father ever did. Last year he went to the final of the New England amateur at Manchester, N. H., losing out to the present defending champion, Leo Martin of Trapelo. If he continues the excellent brand of golf he has played this spring, he should make things interesting for the rest of the field at New Haven.

Three Champions

Although all six New England States have held their amateur championships this summer, only three have sent their champions to the New England tournament. Joining Leonard will be Leo Martin of Massachusetts and Bob Walsh of Connecticut, while Sammy Nield, Jr., of Rhode Island, Lieut. Joe Williamson of Maine, and Kiki Price of Vermont will be missing. Interestingly enough, in the 36-hole qualifying round tomorrow, Leonard, Martin, and Walsh will be playing in the same threesome.

How completely the Bay State and the Nutmeg State dominate the tournament may be seen from the entry list, which contains 45 from Connecticut and 30 from Massachusetts out of a total of 88 players. The other States have contributed as follows: Maine, six; New Hampshire, three; and Rhode Island and Vermont, two each.

Each Won Six

Massachusetts, which defeated Connecticut and Rhode Island in the recent Tri-State matches at Oyster Harbors, will be attempting to break the tie between herself and Connecticut in the number of championships each State has acquired. Both have won six titles, while Maine has won the other three.

Besides Leo Martin, there are four other winners of the New England entered in the tournament—Harold "Holly" Mandly, winner in 1935 and 1939; Wilfred Crossley, 1938 champion; Charlie Clare, 1934 winner, and Frank Ross, 1933 victor. Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., who is the only player in the history of the championship to win his State and the New England titles in the same year (1932), would have competed if it were not for his defense job.

Bay State Crew

The Massachusetts delegation is a formidable one, and includes the following stellar golfers: Leo Martin and his twin brother, Edward, both of Trapelo; Ted Bishop of Woodland, Leo Brown of Needham, Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, Judge Joseph W. Monahan and his son, Joe, Jr., of Belmont, Mel Demarais of Haverhill, Franklin Pfaelzer of The Country Club, Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, Harry McGrath, Jr., of Winchester, Ed Abbott of United Shoe, Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, Joe Fay of Woodland, Mike Megliola of Wilbraham, Ernie Doherty of Woburn, Joe Looney of Trapelo, Tommy Martin of Segregansett, Art Peterson of Oak Hill, Walter Senna of New Bedford, and Corporal Bobby Knowles of Camp Edwards and T. C. C.

After the field is cut tomorrow, the 32 low scorers will enter match play Thursday. The final, at 36 holes, comes Saturday.

Sports Around the Hub

Reed Wins at Worcester

Elmer Reed of Nashua, N. H., today was the proud possessor of his first full-fledged professional golf title—the first district championship of the National Professional Golfers' Association—a title he won yesterday from such sterling top-flight pros as Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Tony Manero of Salem, and Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt.

The tournament, part of a nationwide P. G. A. program to divide the whole country into 12 sections and hold championships in each, was a thrilling one for the Nashua pro to win, for he did it the hard way over the tough Worcester Country Club Course. Out in 39 on his final round, he knew that on the way back he would need to clip two strokes from par to tie Tony Manero's 143, and clip three strokes if he wanted to win. He started back birdie, birdie, par, birdie, and was all set—needing only pars for the rest of the holes to win. He got them to the 17th, where he went over, and accordingly needed another birdie at the 18th.

This hole had proved too much for McSpaden, Dave Hackney of Vesper, and Gianferante, each of whom could have tied Manero's total with a birdie. But along came Reed, who calmly ran down a slippery 18-foot putt to win the tournament.

Elmer, who started out in golf as an assistant to Denny Shute at Brae Burn, is now in his second year as pro at Nashua. His only previous victory came in the N. E. P. G. A. assistant-professional championship in 1937.

* * *

Although time and improvements have softened it up somewhat, Ould Newbury Golf Club is expected to furnish a test for the golfers competing in the annual two-day M. G. A. open tournament there this Friday and Saturday. Ould Newbury once had the reputation of being one of the most difficult courses in the State. Two classes will compete over the nine-hole layout—from scratch to 15, and from 16 to 30.

* * *

Mrs. Francis H. Gleason of Cohasset shot an 83 at her home club yesterday to win by five strokes the medal in the qualifying round of the annual South Shore women's golf championship. Runners-up were Mrs. Percy Hendrie of Cohasset and Marion Carroll of Hatherly. Virginia Vines, who is in the South, could not defend her title.

* * *

Shorts: Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics Hockey Club is enthused over a new center ice prospect he has lined up for next season, but he refuses to divulge his name or whereabouts . . . All he will say is that he is six feet, one inch in height and 210 pounds in weight, and a player who could go into the pro ranks . . . Ronnie Dow of The Christian Science Monitor, who is playing first base for the Boston Typos team in the national tournament at Indianapolis, made quite a splash in the first game of the tournament against Indianapolis . . . In six trips to the plate he banged out two doubles and a triple, and in the field he made 15 putouts . . . Mort Waldstein and Stan Durwood are out of the Harvard football picture for next fall because of scholastic difficulties, but Coach Dick Harlow can count on all the rest of his players to appear for fall practice . . . Russ Stannard, who two years ago was rated the best freshman guard the Crimson ever had but who was ineligible last year, will be able to play.

Oddities

Ivy Paul Andrews, Les Tietje and Ed Weiland, former big leaguers, are pitching for Waterloo in the Three I league.

* * *

Whizzer White, famous football star, was rejected by the Marines for color blindness. Bill Nicholson, Cub star, was turned down at the U. S. Naval Academy several years ago for the same reason.

* * *

The Chicago Bears have a guard named Hoptowit, but the name doesn't describe him. He's a giant of 225 pounds.

* * *

Joe Sprinz, San Francisco catcher, doesn't wear spikes. He prefers working in soccer shoes with leather cleats.

* * *

Ed Head's right arm is winning games for Montreal. But he used to be a left-hander.

* * *

Lloyd Mangrum is one of the few tournament golfers wearing a mustache.

Different Leagues

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Ray Pinelli won't have to worry about Papa calling a close one against him. Ray, fresh out of Notre Dame, is playing baseball with Binghamton, a New York Yankee farm club. So, when and if Ray goes to the majors he'll probably do his playing in the American League. Papa Babe Pinelli is a National League umpire.

Six Under 47 Seconds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A few years ago it was thought impossible for a human being to run 400 meters in 47 seconds. But, in the A. A. U. championships the other day, Grover Klemmer of California U. not only set a world record of 46 seconds, but the first six finishers were clocked in better than 47 seconds.

Dodger-Cardinal Series Should Play Important Part In Determining League Race

Wobbly Pitching, Hitting Handicap Brooklyn Club

By the Associated Press

Wobbling on both their hitting and their pitching legs, the Brooklyn Dodgers moved into St. Louis today for what may be the "make or break" series of their National League pennant aspirations. Just two weeks ago these Dodgers were in first place, enjoying a four-game margin over the Cardinals. Then the hard-running, hard-hitting, ever-scrapping Redbirds moved into Ebbets Field, beat the Brooks in both contests of a short series, and started them on a toboggan slide that has them two lengths back of the Cards.

The source of this present Dodger slump seems to be a combination of things, including pitchers who haven't been able to hold leads, hitters who haven't given those pitchers any big leads to hold, and, apparently, lack of sufficient youth such as is sparking the Cardinals and the oncoming Pittsburgh Pirates.

Relief Triumphs

Up to that fateful July 15 Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe, with the help of Hugh Casey, were mowing down the batters in fine style. But not one of the three has been able to win since, and the only three victories in the Dodgers' 12 tilts in those two weeks have been credited to Curt Davis and Mace Brown, in relief roles and to Luke Hamlin, who needed help from Higbe.

Hamlin was expected to get the call for today's encounter with the Cards, first of two, against Lon Warneke or Max Lanier. For the second game it likely will be Higbe again, who already has worked in four of the seven contests on Brooklyn's current western trip.

Came from Behind

Over the same stretch in which Brooklyn has lost nine and won three the Cardinals have won nine and lost three, even though Ernie White has been the only St. Louis pitcher able to go the route. A lot of the games they've won, too, have been just the reverse of the ones the Dodgers lost—games in which they came from behind under pressure.

So deep is the present Dodger despair that Manager Leo Durocher, at last report, even was considering taking the step he'd said he wouldn't—putting himself back into the lineup in place of Peewee Reese at shortstop. The drive which Durocher always has had might be just the incentive the Brooks need.

Yankees Draw

Yesterday's major league holiday, in addition to giving time to study the Brooklyn plight, also gave the statisticians a chance to collect some new figures on the New York Yankees. These latest are attendance figures, which show that in 41 home dates the American League leaders have averaged 19,569 paid admissions. With 32 at home still to be played, they may better the Yankee Stadium record of 1,200,000.

The Yanks resumed their home stand today against the Detroit Tigers, with Atley Donald and Hal Newhouser the likely pitching rivals. For the rest of the American League the lineup was Cleveland at Washington (Smith against Zuber), Chicago at Philadelphia (Ross against Beckman or Harris) and St. Louis at Boston (Auker against Harris).

In the National League it was Boston at Pittsburgh (Javery against Sullivan), New York at Cincinnati (Schumacher against Riddle), and Philadelphia at Chicago (Pearson against Lee).

Did You Know?

Tommy Bridges, Detroit, had a perfect game until two were out in the ninth inning. Then Dave Harris of Washington, a pinch hitter, singled and became the only man to reach first base.

Iowa Gridster Is Employed In Defense Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—In the fall they are football players and students, but now University of Iowa athletes have such varied jobs as:

Stove wire machine operator, loading lard, life guard, air hammer operator, rock quarryman, landscape gardener, farmer, railroad gateman, iron foundryman, and assembly line worker.

But among some 50 men who have reported their summer occupations, only one, "Red" Frye, senior center, has a national defense job. He's working in the munitions plant in Burlington. Many of the men are not yet 21 years old, which bars them from many defense jobs.

Capt. Bill Diehl is a power house laborer in Cedar Rapids and Bill Green is with a Newton line gang. Jim Youel is a Fort Madison life guard, and Bill Burkett is a farmer near Independence.

You could find Bill Stauss as a Creston railroad gateman, and Jim Walker in Chicago as an "excavating engineer" as he expresses it. Gene Curran is a life guard, and Al Couppee manicures a Davenport golf course, while Jerry Ankeny operates a stove wire machine in Dixon, Ill.

Jobs of some of the others: Ross Anderson, lineman in Mason City; Art Johnson, air hammer for a Ft. Dodge gas company; Tom Farmer, clerk in Cedar Rapids; Dick Brecunier, loading lard in Waterloo; Bob Bender, engineer's assistant in Davenport; John Maher, Springfield, Ill. advertising; Henry Miller, farming near Ida Grove; Bill Parker, campus improvement; Jim Thompson, Des Moines warehouseman; Phil Tone, iron foundry near Chicago; and Al Urban, laborer in Cedar Rapids.

Belting Brownie —*By Pap'*

ROY CULLENBINE
HAS BEEN POUNDING THE BALL AT A MERRY CLIP SINCE THE BROWNS MADE HIM A REGULAR
JUST GIVE ME A CHANCE
HE EARNED A STARTING BERTH THROUGH HIS SUCCESS AS A PINCH-HITTER
$25,000 FOR MY AUTOGRAPH
ROY CAME INTO HIS OWN WHILE JOE GALLAGHER, THE OUTFIELDER FOR WHOM BROOKLYN TRADED HIM TO ST. LOUIS, DRIFTED BACK TO THE MINORS
BROOKLYN GAVE HIM A FAT BONUS TO SIGN AFTER JUDGE LANDIS FREED HIM FROM THE TIGERS

AP Features

Wonder what Larry MacPhail, the Brooklyn Dodgers maestro, thinks these days when he picks up the sports pages and notes the fat batting average Roy Cullenbine has piled up with the St. Louis Browns?

MacPhail, it will be recalled, signed Cullenbine for the Dodgers for an estimated bonus of $25,000 after Roy had been freed from the Detroit chain in January, 1940. Cullenbine was one of more than 90 Detroit farm hands declared free agents because of cover-up practices by the Tigers. Benny McCoy, the $45,000 beauty, was in that batch. When Cullenbine failed to break down the Ebbets Field fences, he was traded to St. Louis for Joe Gallagher. Big Joe failed to make the grade and drifted back into the minors.

Meanwhile, Cullenbine suddenly came to life and around the first of May started pounding the cover off the ball. In a few days he won a regular berth in left field for himself and no one has been able to take it away from him. His timely hitting earned him the clean-up slot in the Browns lineup.

Cullenbine is a big, fast youngster who had the stamp of a future star all over him. The Tigers were nursing him along for a regular outfield berth when Judge Landis upset their plans. The Dodgers didn't have the patience to let him develop for the Flatbush Faithful were pennant-starved so the Brooklyn management passed him along without a fair trial in the hopes that they were picking up a hard-hitting right-handed outfielder.

Cullenbine is a switch-hitter and has not been confining his slugging successes to either right or left-handed pitching. He suddenly found his batting eye when used as a pinch-hitter early last month and then poled out ten hits in his first four days as a regular. His lusty hitting has made the St. Louis fans forget Rip Radcliff, who was sold to the Tigers earlier in the season.

Larry MacPhail can find some consolation in the fact that he sold Cullenbine to the right St. Louis club—the Browns and not the St. Louis Cardinals!

Kovacs Down To Business In Net Play

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—Frank Kovacs, who plays his tennis on a one-day-straight-man, one-day-comedian schedule, is playing it straight for the moment—or so it would seem.

At least Frankie was giving all he had yesterday in his opening match in the annual Meadow Club invitation tournament. He didn't bite a single tennis ball, but he did a thorough job of beating Vincent Paul of Brooklyn.

Comic Relief

The comic relief, for a change, was furnished by Bobby Riggs. Riggs, seeded No. 1 ahead of Kovacs, was matched with the veteran Dr. William Rosenbaum. He could have won as he pleased. Instead he dragged the first set to 12-10; then smothered the veteran, 6—2, in the second.

The only surprise was the elimination of Eddie Alloo by Bill Gillespie, young senior at the University of Miami.

Champion Pressed

With the men's matches following form almost without a slip, the women's tourney at nearby East Hampton also progressed with scarcely a ripple of undue excitement. The ripple, if any, must have been because defending champion Dot Bundy, seeded No. 3, had to go three sets to beat young Patricia Canning of Hidden Valley, Calif.

The other seeded players—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, No. 1; Pauline Betz, No. 2, and Virginia Wolfenden, No. 4—all reached the second round with ease.

Cobb and Ruth Meet in Rubber Of Golf Series

DETROIT, July 29 (AP)—The heat was on in more ways than one as Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb, the former baseball heroes, reached the clutch point in their golf match series today.

All square at a victory each, the two southpaws met in their rubber match at the Grosse Ile Country Club and the way the thermometer was acting it was a cinch that both would enjoy reaching the 18th hole.

Temperatures high in the 90's were indicated, with Detroit in the grip of the summer's worst heat wave. Promoters hoped there might be enough of a breeze off nearby Lake St. Clair to comfort the Babe and Ty to some extent anyway.

The match of 18 holes was arranged to start in late afternoon, and some of the hot sun would probably be avoided. Cobb won the first match in Boston, 3 and 2, while Ruth squared it in New York, 1 up on the 19th hole.

Proceeds will go to the United Service Organizations.

Sam Snead Still Searching For a Satisfactory Putter

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of golfers have gone through the throes of what Sam Snead is experiencing these days, viz., putting troubles. He can't find a putter to suit him. He turned over to a golfing museum the putter which let him down so badly and sadly in the 1939 national open, but his quest for a new one of satisfactory performance evidently has been in vain thus far, seeing that at St. Paul, Minn., the other day he bent one over his knee after the first 12 holes.

What Sam is looking for is another "Calamity Jane," the famous in-the-holer that helped carry Bobby Jones to the heights. No other club in the bag is quite so important, in spite of anything Ben Hogan may say. All sorts of errors from tee to green may be counterbalanced by a putt, while all the unerring accuracy of long and straight tee shots and superfine irons may be thrown to the four winds by inability to make the putter behave.

The value of the putter in national and international championships has been demonstrated many times, notably by Dick Chapman in last year's national amateur. "Calamity Jane" has been publicized probably more than any one golf club that ever was wielded. Other clubs do not, as a rule, get the same individual attention as the putters, although there have been some exceptions, such as the jigger which was so much of a favorite with Jerome D. Travers, winner of four national amateur titles, that he was nicknamed "Jigger Jerry."

Potency

The potency of the putter was notably exampled in 1904 by Walter J. Travis, when he won the British amateur championship, as the first golfer from this side of the Atlantic to turn the trick. It might be a message of hope for Sam Snead to know that Travis, one of the most successful putters of all time, was in the throes of a putting slump while practising for that tournament. He was putting so badly that an American compatriot, went to his own kit and brought out a putter which he suggested that the "Old Master" try.

It was a Schenectady, the old mallet-headed type which later was ruled out of play by the Royal and Ancient Implement Committee of St. Andrews as not befitting the proper "form and make" of clubs. That was a ruling which many on this side of the Atlantic were convinced was nothing more nor less than a touch of spite because it was through marvellous putting with this borrowed club that Travis went through to title victory at Sandwich.

Matter of Putters

In the matter of putters there is no getting away from the fact that what may suit one may not suit another. It's all a case of getting the putter that particularly suits your touch or builds up the confidence which is so much a factor in this most delicate department of the game. Snead, for example, might do wonders with a putter which already has acquired almost a personality because of the number of owners.

The present owner is Renout Russell of Myopia, who keeps it locked in a safe when not using and prizes it more highly than the family jewels, all because of what it has done for his game in a short-tenure ownership. He got it from Jim Fogertey, the Myopia pro, who got it from somebody else, who got it from somebody else. In fact, it has been in so many hands, starting with John Bulla, that if the FBI experts ever went over it for fingerprints they would conclude that it had been in an army of golfers who had to share one putter.

Sold for $5

Russell, in an idle moment, pulled it out of Fogertey's bag and repaired to a ner-by green where he began sinking everything in sight, from three to 30-footers. He knew that the putter had been around the "circuit" with the big-time pros and had an idea, supported by the assistant pro in the Myopia shop, that "Sunny Jim" would be loth to part with it. But he tackled Fogertey:

"What'll you take for this putter, Jim?"

"Name a price," quoth Fogertey.

"I'll give you $5."

"Give me the five; it's yours."

Sad Story

Now the sad part of the story, from Fogertey's standpoint, is that he would have done much better to put the putter in his safe and left it there, for Russell, in a couple of subsequent rounds has beaten Fogertey.

Speaking of a loser in a smart deal, there is the case of Edward Hutchinson Robbins, who a few years back won the San Salvador amateur championship and, up to a short time ago, still held the title, because there has been no title tournament there since. But, a friend of his inveigled him into playing a match for his title. The friend, John Afkin, is a pretty fair golfer, but not a match, normally, for Robbins. This time, however, he was the victor. Robbins clamored for a return match. "I'll play you," murmured Akin, "but not for the San Salvador championship. That's mine."

Husky Grid Age

The University of Washington will be starting its 52nd year of football when it opens against the University of Minnesota Gophers Sept. 27 in the Husky Stadium. Washington entered the football picture in 1889—its first intercollegiate game was with Stanford in 1893.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

A Study in Contrasts

A study in contrasts is something you might expect from an art critic. But even a lowly baseball scribe can step out of character occasionally to ponder the varied moods and styles of big league players.

Last week, before he beat Cleveland for his 300th victory, Lefty Grove was the same highly-temperamental, hard-to-get-along-with mountaineer who pitched for Connie Mack 15 years ago; the same tight-lipped guy who frightened young reporters and was impossible to interview. When his newspaper and radio friends tried to start a conversation on the Red Sox bench, they got only a grunt in return.

However, nobody paid any attention to the great southpaw because they knew him. They understood that he had been beaten twice in previous attempts to chalk up No. 300 and that each effort was a heartbreaker. They realized what reaching that brilliant lifetime total meant to Lefty—would mean to any hurler—and he could hardly be blamed for again getting keyed up as he did in the old days. On the bench the afternoon of his third and successful attempt, no one spoke to him as he came out to warm up. Everybody ignored him, because that was the way he wanted it to be.

But three hours later in the Fenway Park clubhouse, with team mates, writers, photographers, and friends taking turns shaking his hand, Grove was the same mellowed character Boston had learned to respect during the past few seasons. He accepted congratulations quietly and graciously, with all trace of temperament gone.

Thousand Moves

Although the rule doesn't apply in Grove's case, temperament often shows in the style of a ball player. For example, the leading hitter in the big leagues today is Ted Williams, a high-strung, fidgety kid with a thousand moves in the batter's box. He moves his fingers on the handle of a bat like a fiddler playing at a barn dance. Between innings he paces up and down in the dugout. Whether he's eating or watching a moving picture, he doesn't sit still for five minutes.

Second to Williams on the batting list is Joe Di Maggio, one of the coolest ball players to appear in the big leagues. Nothing ruffles him, least of all a pitcher. Joe simply stands up there, his bat poised, waiting for a ball to come over the plate. When one looks good he takes his cut, but always with the same "Spalding Guide" form and apparent unconcern.

Cool Character

Di Maggio had hit safely in 56 straight games when he faced the Indians one afternoon in Cleveland. Without showing it, he was doing everything within his rare mechanical power to keep the streak intact. He already held the all-time major-league record, but wanted to keep going, at least until he had passed his own Pacific Coast League mark of 61 contests. But in his final turn at bat, after grounding out to the infield, Joe merely jogged past first base and continued on to center field, where he picked up his glove and took his position. There was no kicking of the dirt, no display of temperament.

The Hub was treated to a contrast in pitching styles the other day. Bob Feller worked against Dick Newsome at Fenway Park. Feller, of course, is the leading hurler in baseball. Newsome, an experienced rookie out of San Diego, is the ace of the Red Sox staff. Possessed of the game's fastest ball and a great curve, Feller overpowers the hitters. In the language of the ball player, he can knock the bats out of their hands. Newsome, too, is a winner, but he gets them out with what a hitter calls soft stuff—a knuckler, slider, change of pace and good control.

Starting Line-Up Of All-Stars Now Practically Set

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP) — Final results will be announced Thursday in the nation wide poll to select the college football all-stars to meet the Chicago Bears in Soldier Field Aug. 28.

The final flood of votes may change the standings but as the contest now stands the starting line-up will include ends and backs from the Midwest and tackles, guards and center from other sections. The squad will consist of about 60 players, but the starting line-up will be the players polling the most votes at their respective positions.

The poll leaders:

Halfbacks—Harmon, Michigan, 989,114; George Franck, Minnesota, 948,752.
Fullbacks—Paskvan, Wisconsin, 761,947; Piepul, Notre Dame, 728,112.
Quarterbacks — Evashevski, Michigan, 874,363; Paffrath, Minnesota, 821,596.
Ends—Rankin, Purdue, 824,507; Rucinski, Indiana, 729,694.
Tackles—Drahos, Cornell, 776,828; Pannell, Texas Aggies, 684,397.
Guards Lio, Georgetown, 954,266; O'Boyle, Tulane, 825,584.
Centers—Mucha, Washington, 823,417; Gladchuk, Boston College, 784,193.

Brains vs. Brawn On Grid Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—There should be plenty of brains if not brawn on the Lafayette College football team next fall. At least six members of the Maroon grid squad are on the Dean's list, having attained average grades of 4.00 or better out of a possible 5.00.

Of last year's varsity squad on the Dean's list are Joe Condron, of Hollidaysburg, a star back; Michael Gurgo, of Linden, N. J., a center; William Kresge, of Pittston, a guard, and Donald Meeker, of Claremont, Florida, a tackle.

Two members of last year's freshman squad who are expected to make the varsity grade this year are also on the list. They are Walter Sergy, of Braddock, an end, and William Greenip of Bloomfield, N. J., a center.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	61	33	.649	
Brooklyn	59	35	.628	2
Pittsburgh	48	41	.539	10½
Cincinnati	49	42	.538	10½
New York	45	42	.517	12½
Chicago	42	50	.457	18
Boston	37	54	.407	22½
Philadelphia	23	67	.256	36

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	65	29	.691	
Cleveland	54	41	568	11½
Boston	49	44	.527	15½
Philadelphia	45	48	.484	19½
Chicago	46	49	.484	19½
Detroit	44	53	.454	22½
Washington	36	55	.396	27½
St. Louis	36	56	.391	28

New York Meets Detroit in Tilt At Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29 (AP)—Unbeaten New York and Detroit met today in the feature game of second round play in the 31st annual tournament of the Union Printers' International Baseball League.

The New Yorkers clubbed Indianapolis yesterday, 10 to 3, and Detroit thumped Minneapolis-St. Paul, 5 to 1.

In other second-round games Washington's defending champions smothered Baltimore, 22 to 8; Boston beat St. Louis, 5 to 3, and Chicago trounced Cincinnati, 11 to 3. Results eliminated Indianapolis, Baltimore and Cincinnati on two-defeats-and-out basis.

Boston, the third undefeated team, opposed once-beaten Washington today. St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul, each with one defeat, met in a game to eliminate the loser. Chicago drew a third-round bye.

Re-Seeding Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Some 18,000 yards of sod have just been laid on the gridiron of the University of Minnesota's Memorial Stadium and adjacent practice fields in preparation for the 1941 season. The huge resodding job was made necessary by an early November blizzard.

English Sports Terms Prevail in Argentine

Associated Press Feature Service

BUENOS AIRES—John Q. Fan, the touring sports enthusiast from Old Overshoe, Mass., can toss away four of the five Spanish dictionaries he brought with him and still be able to follow his favorite game here.

A rudimentary knowledge of the national tongue helps a lot, but Mr. Fan will soon discover that English or American terms prevail in this sports hotbed 6,000 miles south of the Statue of Liberty.

Soccer Variety

Argentina's national sport is "futbol" (soccer variety brought here many years ago from England) and the Latin players refer to themselves as "backs," and "halves," and "wingers," in some cases the only English words they know. Some of the best teams (and they are regarded as among the finest in the world) still operate under Anglo-Saxon names, like "Newell's Old Boys." It's a safe bet that none of the "old boys" from "Newell's School—for that's how the team started—is still carrying his old school tie into the fray.

The American visitor will find himself even more at home on the golf links, where a tee is "un tee," and par is "par."

Polo Terms

Polo, like golf and "futbol," introduced by the British, is widely played and the terms "chukker," "backshot," "cross-shot," "foul" and "goal" or "gol" are common.

Latin athletes keep "love" out of tennis or "tenis" (as they spell it) but with the exception of counting the points in their own language, they describe the game in English terms.

"Basquetbol," imported from the United States and rapidly gaining favor as an outdoor sport, has contributed a few odd-sounding words to the Castilian language, notably "hoop" and "dribble."

"Beisbol" a Mystery

While it has gained much popularity in Cuba, Mexico, the Central American republics and countries north of the equator, "beisbol" is still much of a mystery here. The Cincinnati Reds may be champions of the diamond sport back home, but as "Los Rojos de Cincinnati" they would receive a cold welcome in a country where Communism is outlawed.

Where baseball is played, however, it has resulted in the introduction of such nonhispanic verbs as "pitchear" (to pitch), "catchear" (to catch) and "batear" (to bat). The home run is still a "jonron," with the "j" pronounced the Spanish way, like an "h."

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 28

International League

Toronto 5, Syracuse 4.
Newark at Montreal, wet grounds.
Baltimore at Buffalo, rain.
Jersey City at Rochester, rain.

American Association

Minneapolis 9, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 7.
Columbus 15, Toledo 2.
Louisville 7, Indianapolis 6.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Houston 4, Oklahoma City 0.
Fort Worth 7, Beaumont 1.
Shreveport 12, Dallas 3.
Tulsa 3, San Antonio 2.

Southern Association

Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Little Rock 7, Birmingham 6.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Wilkes Barre 3, Hartford 1 (Second game rain).
Williamsport 4, Binghamton 0.
Scranton at Springfield, rain.
Albany at Elmira, rain.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .408; Di Maggio, New York, .378.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 90; Rolfe, New York, and Williams, Boston, 82.
Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 89; Di Maggio, New York, 88.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 145; Travis, Washington, 133.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 31; Boudreau, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 10.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 25; Di Maggio, New York, 23.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 16; Kuhel, Chicago, 13.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 12-3; Feller, Cleveland, 19-6.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .340; Cooney, Boston, .329.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 71; Reiser, Brooklyn, and Hack, Chicago, 68.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 72; Slaughter, St. Louis, 67.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 120; Moore, St. Louis, 115.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, and Dallessandro, Chicago, 28.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; four players tied with 7.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 18.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 12; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Hopp, St. Louis, 10.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-1; White, St. Louis, 11-3.

Paskvan Signs

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—George Paskvan, Wisconsin's All-Western Conference fullback last fall, has signed a one-year contract with the Green Bay Packers of the National League.

30 articles by R. L. Strout, author of the "Claverly Street" stories, and Washington staff writer. He gives you a graphic picture of what he finds on his travels across the U. S.—the changes in people and conditions.

30 articles by Henry E. Ashmun, a lawyer, who gives business and legal counsel to Monitor readers which will help them to avoid costly mistakes.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

The Christian Science Publishing Society
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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, July 29, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Geneva College for Women, An American International School, Moves to Arizona

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At first glance a hacienda set off by cactus and desert coloring may bear no resemblance to an eighteenth century French chateau above a blue Swiss lake.

But take a closer look. Step inside the "Casa Piedra," the central building in this group of white stone Spanish houses settled at comfortable intervals apart in a country where only the cacti elbow one another. The library is all urgent activity. On the beautiful grounds, girls are grouped into an outdoor class or scattered about, sketching. Now a gong sounds, and you follow the students to the dining-rooms. But you needn't join a table in this first room unless you are prepared to converse in Spanish. And the next one just beyond is the French-speaking room; can you qualify here?—But we were just teasing you. As a matter of fact guests are not subjected to these linguistic exercises entered upon with such zest by the girls themselves, and you will be made welcome at a table where your native American is in use.

The story of the transplanting of The Geneva College for Women from Switzerland to Arizona is a story of the educational adjustments to physical isolation from other lands which war has imposed upon American schools which were founded to help further international understanding and which formerly carried on in Europe.

Until the War

Until recently, an ever-increasing number of Americans were journeying to Europe to study the roots of American civilization. From that experience many returned to their own country with a clearer perception of its character and value, and a better preparation for useful, rich lives.

The Geneva College for Women, established in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1930, had been doing a piece of educational service in introducing small numbers of selected American students to the problems of their own time through a study of cultures and achievements of the past and through constant correlation of study and living.

But today with the door to Europe closed, Americans are thrown back upon themselves to learn the sources and objectives of their way of life. And there was never a time when it was more imperative for them to be sure of their way.

Believing that such an institution as The Geneva College is all the more needed now, the Directors—Miss Alice Mildred Burgess (of Mt. Holyoke and Radcliffe) and Miss Marguerite M. Lux (of Syracuse University)—after carrying on for a year in Mexico City have decided to reopen the college on American soil.

The Arts and Actual Living

"Young Americans stepping into the duties of active citizenship today must understand their country. Their education must free them from sectionalism, bewilderment, and lack of direction. It must give them a larger view and teach them what this democracy is, that they have been taking so for granted—if they are to be contributing members of a civilization sound enough to vindicate and perpetuate itself," Miss Burgess said in an interview.

The location selected for the College, which is to open in October of this year, is a 200-acre hacienda six miles from Tucson, Arizona. Three very different civilizations meet there—Indian, Spanish, and Anglo-Saxon. With the natural and cultural resources of the American Southwest as a laboratory, the aim of the College is to give its students an understanding of American democratic life, its history, implications, and obligations.

A distinguishing feature of the College is its basic method, and this is unaffected by the change of location. The aim is to present every subject studied, not as an academic and isolated phenomenon, but as one aspect of actual everyday living. This has been achieved by combining studies with a kind of laboratory application of them, and by constantly pointing out the interrelation between the fields of knowledge and their bearing on contemporary problems. Combination of the lecture-discussion method and the tutorial method has been and will continue to be the educational technique of the College.

Apprenticed to Artists

The College offers a program of courses, based on the Humanities, for two groups of students: a two-year course for graduates of college preparatory schools, and a one-year course for those who have finished two years of college and want special vocational direction.

For this latter group there will be an exceptional opportunity in the field of fine arts. Students of the College can combine their liberal arts studies with instruction in painting, design, sculpture, etc., under the direction of well-known American artists in their studios in Tucson. The School of the Theater in Tucson and The Tucson Little Theater will also be available to those interested in the theater arts or in preparation for radio work.

Skiing was the chief sport in the recreational program when the College was in Switzerland. In Arizona it will be horseback riding. The Directors are ardent believers that simple community living, with a due seasoning of outdoor life and abundant intellectual stimulus arouse the zest for learning which for many a young American student has made her year or two at the Geneva College a unique and precious experience.

R. A. S.

To readers long familiar with the Education Page the Geneva College for Women, founded in 1930 as a Progressive school for American girls who wished from one to three years of college abroad, may seem an old friend, for from time to time articles about its work have appeared on the Page. Over a year ago it left its beautiful Chateau home in Geneva and moved tentatively to Mexico City. The Directors have now moved it to a 200-acre hacienda near Tucson, Ariz., a location where three civilizations meet, Spanish, Indian, and Anglo-Saxon, and the old and the new rub elbows. 1. Near by is San Xavier del Bac, the White Dove of the Desert, one of the oldest Missions in the Southwest, and once set in the largest Indian settlements of New Spain. Now restored, it is much visited by artists and tourists because of its beauty. 2. Students of Geneva College may work as apprentices to nationally known artists who have their studios in Tucson. 3. The college buildings are new, but the Santa Fe type of architectural design creates the atmosphere and charm of the old. Five separate units, all native stone, are built with numerous terraces and sundecks to permit outdoor living. There is an outdoor swimming pool. A separate Assembly Room looks four ways to the mountains. 4. When the College was in Switzerland skiing was the favorite sport. In Arizona riding is the favorite—riding of an early morning over mountain trails, by moonlight on the desert; on pack trips and to ranches.

Through the Editor's Window

Two Things Needful for Defense

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of the things that are needful if we would build "a world in which dictators can no longer have an excuse for being," there are two, according to H. A. Overstreet in the June Journal of Adult Education. First of these is to see that the world is made up of "people who know one another and care about one another," and second is "to develop in our society a new kind of concern for young people, particularly young people who are just entering their adulthood."

Thinking over these "two things" I see that the first includes the second; for making a world in which people know one another and also care about one another implies that no group, whether youth, or any other, would be left to deal with overwhelming problems by itself. The others would care too much to let it happen. Applied specifically to the activities of workers in adult education, however, Mr. Overstreet would indicate in his first, a definite field of endeavor. "To create such a world, we have to begin where we individuals have the power to begin," he says. "This means nothing more nor less than the spot in which we live."

So he would have us build a community worth living in—a community in which people know one another and care about one another. That there is much to be done in our own communities to both these ends, each of us would readily admit.

And his emphasis is upon actual doing. Of educators he says that they often have "moved easily and effectively in a world of ideas," but that now they must learn "the more difficult art of moving easily and effectively among people."

"Ideas have hands and feet," he quotes a certain practical philosopher of Nova Scotia as having said, explaining that ideas must go out and walk among people, "taking them by the hand, leading them to do things that are better to do." Ideas for some people are simply ideas in their heads, he adds, and confesses as an educator that his own ideas have too often been equipped only with talk.

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First of the "two things needful," then, is to revitalize one's own community—"not merely to make the minds of individuals come alive but to make communities come alive." Observation and discussion as to how to do this do not go far enough: he would insist upon adding "the more fruitful method of experiment and practice."

Second of the "two things"—a new kind of concern for young people—he describes as the task of getting adolescents ready for adulthood. And he means adulthood in the full sense of mature, able thinking, well balanced action, and intelligent acceptance of responsibility, I am sure. The schools have, so far, failed to take care of this important step in the education of young people, he maintains. Society has failed also, geared as it is "on the one hand to childhood needs, and on the other, to adult interests and absorptions." Virtually all of us, he declares, are guilty of an unconcern about welcoming young people into adulthood, an unconcern about "making our young people feel that they 'belong.'" And as I think over our local governments, our clubs, our business firms, yes and some of our churches, I am inclined to agree with him.

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Thus, one of "the gravest dangers we face in our country lies in the fact that we older ones have not convinced our young people that the sacrifices we ask of them are worth the making." They have been in serious need of employment—a whole generation of them—and through it all "we squabbled about our profits, privileges, and taxes," he says. They have seen the selfishness and stupidity of our political life, he goes on, and "the grudging spirit in which small doles are handed out to young people who want nothing but a decent chance to make good. . . . Today these young people hear this society that has so cavalierly forgotten them call out to them in panic to enlist in its defense. They enlist—but with thoughts in the back of their heads!"

These are severe accusations—and I hope not wholly justified. Yet I think that when we can look back over the years we have recently come through, we will marvel that we let ourselves think so many other things were more important than an "all-out" helping our young people to meet, forewarned and forearmed, the sort of world we ourselves were already finding far from perfect. Happily we are even now taking at least a few of many needed steps that may improve matters with the next generation of young people.

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Not that Mr. Overstreet would make things soft for young people, nor put them "into leading strings." He would have us simply "show a decent hospitality to these youngsters who are soon to be on their own." He would have us realize that we cannot "make them community-minded if we let them drift into life as bewildered individuals." And he believes that we adults can meet the challenge. The severe tests which adults have met in the past decade—and he cites steps taken in fields and business and finance, collective bargaining, unemployment insurance, old-age security, and the partial rescue of the farmer—would indicate that we are equal to this two-fold test of mental and moral defense, he assures us.

"We have more to do than to defeat Hitler. Our democratic task is to defeat whatever in our own life—our individual and associated life—defeats ourselves," he says in conclusion. "We shall best win against the enemy . . . by winning against the enemy in ourselves. This is our American task."

A Tuesday Column

Training for Forestry as a Career

By Max K. Gilstrap

Former Ranger Naturalist with the United States National Park Service.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many a boy who loves the woods, has pictured himself someday as a forest ranger, dressed romantically in forest green uniform, boots and broad-brimmed hat. Such a woodsman whose very manner bespeaks a clean life and close relationship with nature is at once appealing. In fact many young people think that this carefree individual with the shiny badge must have the perfect job. Eagerly they ask about the requirements for such a position.

As with many careers, specialized college training combined with practical experience is the best preparation for one desiring to become a forest ranger. Any ranger will tell you that it is one thing to study in the classroom about game management, reforestation, surveying, fish culture and the supervision of a fire tower and quite another to move a herd of deer from an over-grazed range, raise thousands of seedlings, run a transit, plant fish fry in a stream, and distinguish the difference between a cloud puff and a whiff of smoke from a fire lookout.

Career Or Job

A college education in forestry usually means the difference between a career and a job. Although many of the men selected to manage national forest units in the early days were trappers, cowboys, lumbermen or traders, foresters in key positions today are usually college graduates or men who have worked their way up from field jobs.

Women interested in forestry as a career often find opportunities for work as secretaries in forestry offices, teachers, and guides in summer camps.

Men employed in forestry work are usually classified as trained and untrained, both of whom may work in the United States Forest Service, a Bureau in the Department of Agriculture, under State Government, local communities, or private employers. The trained or professional foresters supervise the protection, restoration, and harvesting of trees by untrained workers; do research in the growth and management of the forest and its wildlife, teach their chosen subject in schools or engage in public relations work.

The Rangers Supervise

They must supervise the building and maintenance of roads and trails reaching all parts of the area, and select tracts of full-grown timber to be sold to lumber companies, as well as enforce the rules of good logging. The production of tree seedlings for reforesting treeless land, the development and care of recreation centers, flood and erosion control and the leasing of grazing rights are among the many other kinds of work the rangers may supervise.

Although the Federal Government employs about one-third of all foresters in the United States, opportunities in State, local and private forestry work are expanding rapidly as more people are realizing the necessity for adequate forest protection and game management.

Untrained men are employed in the routine jobs requiring more practical experience than scholastic training, such as fire-fighting, road and trail building, manning forest lookout stations and tree harvesting. Such positions are usually filled by local men who are good woodsmen.

Trained Or Untrained

But either trained or untrained, the ranger roams the woods building firebreaks, keeping poachers out of the forest, fixing telephone wires and checking trees that may be bothered with blight or insects, which are usually burned. One day he will be on foot making a game count, or on horseback patrolling trails, or in a pickup bouncing along a fire road to a distant lookout. He is a person who is equally adept at tracking a mountain lion to his lair, throwing a diamond hitch used in packing a trail mule, or baking a pan of biscuits in an outdoor oven.

The difference between the salaries of the two ranger classifications is wide, the average salary of a Government forester running around $200 to $250 a month with higher trained work paying $7,500 a year. Salaries for untrained men range from $50 a month to $125 received by crew foremen.

Those desiring to enter this varied field should write to Federal and State civil service commissions requesting information on the requirements and coming examinations for foresters, and to various universities asking about their forestry schools. A splendid booklet, "Careers in Forestry," by Charles N. Elliot, former Conservation Commissioner of Georgia, has recently been published by the Science Research Associates in Chicago, and lists the 27 schools granting forestry degrees in 1940, together with an account of the opportunities and requirements for forestry workers.

Even more important than any of the qualifications already listed, a person aspiring to become a ranger should have a genuine love of the out-of-doors and not mind being alone. As one experienced ranger remarked, "It takes a pretty good fellow to get along with himself."

If you want more "career" articles like this, write the Education Editor, who will also note with interest what careers you would like to read about.

Behold! The Great Words Stand!

By Mary Zirkle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not lightly that I would venture to contradict Miss Edna St. Vincent Millay's one-time statement or those who hold with it that we are a nation of word-killers; that our habits of half-humorous bombast and exaggeration emperil our language. Yet it seems to me that the advertiser who declares that his moth balls are "Supreme," or the debutante who says "But positively" when she means "Yes" only churn a transient foam over the deep current of the English speech.

"Watch the great words go down," Miss Millay says; but nothing that she adds by way of example has the force of that line, which has no single word in it that is worn thin in spite of centuries of use. "Great," being an adjective, is the one that has stood in the path of danger, but although at times it has seemed overwhelmed, it is still standing like a rock about which the superlative-seekers rage in vain.

I say this knowing quite well that "The Great" has been applied to every conceivable subject from clown to Emperor and that it has a humorous connotation when it is used by sports writers and press agents. Still, when one character in a widely mentioned novel and motion picture says of another: "She was a very great lady," the adjective and the whole phrase rise above hackneyed usage and stand clear and memorable. No amount of overwork can rob this term of the image it raises of gentleness and faith and courage.

Gaudy Stopgaps

"Stupendous," "colossal," "glamorous," "gigantic"; those were never really great—merely gaudy stopgaps for a space which the author has found too troublesome to fill with words that convey his exact meaning, perhaps because he is not sure in his own mind what that meaning is.

Short and simple words, used artfully, may tell what occurs with such finality and precision that they seem to have written themselves, to be, as the label on a cellophane-wrapped package might boast, "untouched by human hands." These quiet words show how the meek shall, indeed, inherit the earth; for above and about them are the overtones, the "intimations of immortality" to weave which a true writer would sell his hope of being one day asked to autograph his works.

From Coleridge

An author spoke of seeking a word to describe the passage of the moon across the heavens; and in a flash there came back to me, not any of the popular moon songs with which the air is bombarded, but that stanza from Coleridge's poem, "The Ancient Mariner":

> The moving Moon went up the sky,
> And nowhere did abide—

Those are great words, yet there is not one that would tempt the writer of a circus poster or the advertising agent of a new breakfast food. There is not one that, of itself, would lead to the belief that in combination with others it could speak of the inexorable flow of time, that sifts its grey ashes over the ruins of cities and customs and civilizations. That was a poem I learned of my own will when I found it as a child; learned it so that I might carry it about with me, because it was sweet and wild and melancholy; because, for all it is about the sea it somehow fit with the prairie world I knew.

There are plenty of reassurances for those who really fear that our "word-killing" habits may impoverish our language.

To find such a reassurance, read almost any of Lincoln's speeches. Most of his contemporaries are old-fashioned now, dated with the mouth-filling words, the flowery phrases, that were the vogue of their day. But Lincoln knew the simple words best; knew, too, that they best expressed what he had to say; and many of his state papers might have been written only yesterday. "We cannot escape history . . . The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation." Would not the British House of Commons cheer those words today?

Honest Words

Or open a volume of Shakespeare's plays to a page—any page—and you will find it filled with sound, honest words that have the ring of true metal in them and that will tell any tales you have to write. They have lasted from his day to ours and have only grown brighter with use. They are words for a nation such as ours; and in proof of this we seize upon the novel, pretentious words and kick them about as we would a football, and so we try what stuff they are made of. We give our words no quarter; they must prove themselves. For myself, I like the sturdy words that laugh at rough treatment; the slow blunt words that, put together by a patient hand and a sincere heart, can sing a tender song or march to the ruffle of drums.

See how the great words stand!

Courtesy Camp Junior, in Illinois

Canoeing on the Fox River

Campers learn self-reliance in many ways, and have a good time learning it. These little fellows experience the thrill of paddling their own canoe under conditions that the Camp knows to be safe. Happy days on some beautiful sheet of water, where one grows in physical, social, and spiritual stature, become lasting memories for these and many other campers.

Developing Racial Tolerance

The extent of racial tolerance in America is the most important test of the strength of our democracy. Unless we can find a way to relieve the tension, ill-will, and prejudice which exists among the different races, and to promote understanding, goodwill and tolerance, our defense efforts will be weak, half-hearted, and, in the long run, ineffective. Just as the application of the fundamental principle of democracy begins with the recognition of the worth of the personality of each individual, regardless of race, color, or status, so also racial tolerance must begin with the individual of one race in his relation to individuals of other races.

Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Education of Negroes, U. S. A.

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Business and Industry

Price Bill May Embrace Curb On Farm Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Speaker Rayburn disclosed that price-control legislation would be introduced this week and other well-informed sources hinted that, in addition to applying to industrial products, it wolud contain a compromise provision for control of farm prices.

The speaker told his press conference that the measure had been revised satisfactoraily and indicated he believed its enactment should be expedited.

"We're liable to wake up some morning and find a lot of runaway prices," he explained.

Mr. Rayburn declined to discuss details of the measure at this time, but it was learned fro musually well-posted sources that it would provide for regulation of prices on agricultural commodities as long as they were not fixed below "parity."

(Parity means a price level that would give farm products the same purchasing power that prevailed in the years immediately prior to the World War.)

Members of both the House and Senate from farm States have protested bitterly in recent weeks against activities of Leon Henderson, price-control administrator, saying that he was unnecessarily depressing prices.

Some influential House members said the measure probably would give the President rather broad powers to control both prices and rents, but that it would not permit the fixing of wages.

There were indications that considerable controversy might center on that point because many manufacturers, legislators said, would be averse to having their prices rigidly controlled if their wage scales were not similarly regulated.

Am. Rolling Mill Six Months' Net $1.97 on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company, announces that company earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1941, were $77,570,296 after depreciation and depletion but before federal taxes, federal normal income tax figures at approximately 30 per cent amounted to $3,582,260, federal excess profits tax on the basis of the 1940 law amounted to $720,060, an additional reserve of $600,000 was set up for possible increase in federal taxes, leaving the net profits for the six months $6,667,976, which after the regular dividend on the 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred, amounted to $1.97 per share on the common stock.

President Hook announced that earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 1941, were $5,880,407, after depreciation and depletion but before federal taxes, federal normal income tax figured at approximately 30 per cent amounted to $1,839,995, federal excess profits tax on the basis of the 1940 law amounted to $371,676 in addition to a reserve of $600,000 was set up for possible increase in federal taxes leaving the net profits for the quater $3,068,735 after which the regular dividend on the 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred amounted to 89.4 cents per share on the outstanding common stock.

A dividend of 35 cents per common share has been authorized, payable Sept. 15, to stockholders of record Aug. 15. A like dividend was paid in the first and second quarter of this year.

The regular preferred dividend of $1.12½ was also declared, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Crucible Steel Net $4.69 on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Crucible Steel Co. of America and subsidiaries, for the six months ended June 30, reported net income of $2,924,430 after charges and provision for taxes, including special provision for an anticipated increase in Federal taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $4.69 a common share. In the like 1940 period the company reported net income of $1,817,293 or $2.20 a common share.

Calcium-Silicon Is Put on Priority List

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Priorities Director E. R. Stettinius Jr., has imposed full priorities control on calcium-silicon, used in the refining of high-grade steels needed for defense production.

The order stipulates that defense orders for the product must be accepted in preference to non-defense orders.

Bank Debits in Week Show a Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that check debits in banks of 274 leading cities totalled $10,166,000,000 in the week ended July 23, compared with $10,616,000,000 in the preceding week and $8,287,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Local Taxpayer Organizations Growing Rapidly in Midwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's a big step from just complaining about high local taxes to doing something about them, but the plain small-town citizen and his farmer neighbors in some leading Mid-West States have taken it. As a result they are saving their communities important sums of money.

Brought face to face with the need for public economy during the hard years of the depression, the home-town folks in these States decided to take a hand in the management of the financial affairs of their own counties and cities. Out of this decision have come growing taxpayers' organizations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and other States.

Wisconsin's Experience

Wisconsin's experience is a sample. This is the story as told by the staff of the Wisconsin Citizens Public Expediture Survey:

"A year or so ago our farmers were struck by the realization that taxes were sucking the dollar bills out of their pockets faster than eggs at 15 cents a dozen could replace them. With that awareness came a mobilization for action by the farm population.

"Result is the surprising growth in the past year of county taxpayer organizations in which farmers are a dominant element. Their objective is to scrutinize all public expenditures and assist public officials in reducing them.

"With the assistance of the Public Expenditure Survey, more than 40 local associations are flourishig and their number is growing steadily."

These groups are already getting results. There's the association in Racine County, for example, the West End Tax Reduction Association of Racine County. This group is regarded as instrumental in slashing the county tax rate here last fall by more than $400,000, about 22 per cent.

In many of these county associations leaders are farmers or rural people. Two agriculturalists active in county organizations, Glenn A. Birkett of Rochester and Otto Kutz of Alma Center, carried their cause to the Wisconsin Legislature during its recent session. They helped in an economy drive that caused the Legislature to cut the budget by $610,000 and to hold off other appropriations in excess of the budget, the Public Expenditure Survey staff notes. Activities of such men, it adds, brought about cuts in 43 of the 71 counties of the State last fall.

Taxpayer Activities

In two States, Indiana and Iowa, local taxpayers have been encouraged to become active in government finance by comparatively recent State laws shaped to this end. The purpose of the Iowa law of 1937, as explained by Joe L. Long, Executive Secretary of the Iowa Taxpayers Association, is to give the local taxpayer equal voice with the public official in making up public budgets and influencing expenditures before they are made.

"Under this law," says Mr. Long, "we have succeeded in arousing the taxpayers so that they have saved themselves somewhere between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000."

Indiana, which enacted the first such law, reports similar experiences. The Indiana statute provides that 10 or more taxpayers, after studying the local budget, may appeal to the State Tax Commission for a reduction. This Commission, after hearing the complaints, may reduce the amount or eliminate the item altogether. To enable taxpayers to compare budgets easily, they must be prepared, under this law, on standard forms. Harry Mieese, Executive Secretary of the Indiana Taxpayers Association, says that under this act there has been steady improvement in the State's local tax situation.

Local activity among citizens is reported in other States. In Missouri, some 20 county taxpayers organizations were formed in four months recently, reports Charles Talcott, who is directing the Missouri Public Expenditure Survey. Most of these have undertaken county budget studies, Mr. Talcott reports, and there, he adds, have brought about significant reductions.

Statewide Organization

In North Dakota, a taxpayers movement that started locally following the 1929 crash turned into a statewide organization when it was found that many county costs were mandatory and required legislative action if they were to be reduced. The North Dakota Taxpayers Association, formed in 1931, is a federation of these county associations. At present there are some 49 counties represented in this league. Important research and legislative work has been done and the association takes credit for the defeat of a number of bills that would have raised taxes and for passage of others making for economy.

County taxpayers associations of Minnesota are federated in the Minnesota Taxpayers Association. That group cites, as an example of what local groups can do, the achievements of little Cass Lake and its county association. Ten years ago the town was bankrupt. It couldn't pay policemen or street workers, and the utilities company turned off the lights.

At that point the Cass County Taxpayers Association went into action. It worked with the State association to put through the Twing law for refinancing debts and limiting local expenditures to income. Then the citizens voted to make use of the law.

Now, nine years later, the picture is very different. Instead of a 70 per cent delinquency resulting from excessive taxes, the community now pays normal taxes and has only about 14 per cent of its real estate on the delinquent list. The prospect for further reduction of delinquency is good.

Such experiences, point out those who are leading this movement, give citizens a new interest in their own local government.

Defense Spending Seen Making Very Little Inroads Into Rural Poverty

WASHINGTON (AP)—C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, told a congressional committee that the national defense program, with its re-employment of millions, has not yet made any substantial inroads into rural poverty.

"Greatest effects of defense activity," he said, "have been in areas where the most defense work is concentrated. Unfortunately, there has been least defense activity in those very regions where there has been most need for Farm Security Administration assistance."

South Needs Aid

Mr. Baldwin said that while about 44 per cent of all FSA borrowers were concentrated in the South, only about 10 per cent of all defense contracts have been placed there. On the other hand, 45 per cent of such contracts were said to have been placed in northeastern states where less than 3 per cent of the FSA needy rural families are located.

The FSA chief gave the committee a general report on the effects of the national emergency on work of the FSA and on the farm labor supply.

Mr. Baldwin said that impoverished farmers living near defense projects were experiencing difficulty in getting jobs because on an average they were older than the industrial workers and were inadequately trained for factory work.

No Farm Labor Shortage

Contrary to some declarations that the nation faces an acute shortage of farm laborers, Mr. Baldwin said that actual shortages were mostly local in character and confined to a relatvely few areas.

Mr. Baldwin said a FSA survey of the farm labor supply situation in 36 principal agricultural states showed that in only five—New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Virginia and North Carolina—were there shortages of some magnitude. In all five, unfavorable wages were said to have been important factors.

Week's Steel Rate Seen at 99.6 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel mills, stepping up their defense production, will operate this week at 99.6 per cent of their total capacity, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated.

The rate is 1.7 per cent higher than obtained last week. A month ago the mills were at 93.7 per cent of capacity and a year ago at 90.4 per cent.

The increase is the largest since the middle of May, except for the rebound of early July occasioned by the July 4 holiday.

Butler Brothers Shows Six Months' Profit

CHICAGO (AP)—Butler Brothers reported for the six months ended June 30 a net profit of $511,762, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 27 cents a share on common stock outstanding, compared with a net loss of $419,180 in the first half of 1940.

The company stated that had Federal income taxes been calculated at the existing rates net profit would have been $593,762, but because of pending new revenue legislation substantially heavier tax reserves have been set up.

Consolidated net sales for the first half of the year totaled $41,459,000, an increase of 18.6 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Du Pont Film May Sell Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—K. M. Young, President of Pathe Film Corp., a holding company for 3,500 shares of stock of du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp., announced the directors had resolved to sell the du Pont stock to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., owners of the remaining 6,500 shares of du Pont Film. The du Pont executive board is expected to take up the matter this week.

Business in California Reaches New Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Business activity in California during the month of June again reached a new record high, according to the current Business Outlook just released by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

The Wells Fargo Index, measuring the State's rate of business activity in terms of the 1935-39 average equaling 100, rose to 149.1 in June from 146.2 in May. A year ago the Index stood at 113.6. Comparing June with May, two of the Index factors (bank debits and industrial production) were higher, while the other two (department store sales and carloadings) showed slight declines.

Doughton Says Sales Tax May Be Necessary

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Administration leaders marshalled their forces to get the $3,529,200,000 tax mill to the House floor today under rarely-use Parliamentary procedure designed to curtail strictly the number of possible amendments.

Although critics denounced the method as a "gag rule," indications were that it would be sanctioned by the House, and that the bill would be approved and sent to the Senate, possibly Friday, in virtually the form recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Three Days of Debate

The rule would authorize three days of debate and bar all amendments but those sanctioned by the Ways and Means group.

Imposing the heaviest individual and corporation income taxes in the Nation's history, the revenue measure would bring Federal tax collections during the year ending next June 30 to $11,302,000,000.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the Ways and Means group told the House Rules Committee yesterday that Congress "doubtless" would find it necessary later to lower the exemptions and impose a general sales tax in order to meet the demands of defense financing.

"We're not at the end of this tax road yet," Mr. Doughton said.

Ways and Means Committee experts estimated that although the new levies would produce only about $1,900,000,000 during the remainder of the current fiscal year, they and the existiing taxes would yield about 60 per cent of anticipated Government expenditures during the first full year of operation.

As recommended to the House, the bill would tap individual incomes for about $1,152,000,000 additional annually through a drastic system of surtaxes starting at five per cent on the first dollar of taxable income.

Through higher excess profits taxes and a revised method of computing them and increased surtaxes, corporations would be required to put up about $1,322,900,000 of the new revenue. The balance would come from higher estate and gift taxes and a long list of new or increased excise taxes.

Late yesterday the Ways and Means Committee agreed to three minor changes in the measure, one of which would subject newspapers and radio stations to the proposed 5 per cent excise tax on their monthly telephone bills. The committee specifically named those types of firms, experts said, to make it clear that the tax applied to them despite an existing provision exempting their leased wire circuits from taxation.

Joint Returns Under Fire

Although Republican House members already have signified their intention of using the bill as an opportunity for attack on the Administration's non-defense spending policies, chief target of criticism in the measure itself was the provision requiring all married couples to file joint returns. Under existing law, they can file separate returns and thus frequently escape taxation at the higher surtax rates.

Unless the Ways and Means Committee can be induced by oratory to reverse itself on the proposition, however, there seemed little likelihood of its elimination.

Some legislators indicated they would voice demands for further lowering of personal exemptions so as to make more persons tax-conscious, but this, too, seemed doomed to failure.

U. S. Plans Cuban Trade Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has issued formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Cuba, supplemental to the 1934 trade pact.

The committee for reciprocity information simultaneously announced dates for submission of information for public hearings to be held on proposed changes in the existing agreement.

The United States will consider granting concessions to Cuba on sugar, cane juice syrups, mineral substances, molasses, wrapper tobacco and some kinds of filler tobacco, scrap tobacco, cigars and cheroots, frozen, fresh or chilled beef and veal, and grape fruit.

B. & M. Has $1,064,265 Revenues in 6 Months

By the Associated Press

Increased revenues for June left the Boston & Maine Railroad with a balance of $376,072 after earning both fixed charges and the monthly proportion of contingent charges under the financial plan made effective last year, the revenue statement of the road revealed.

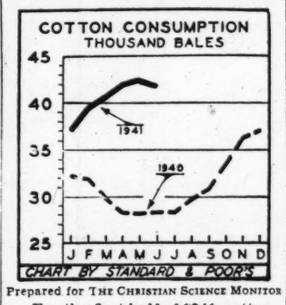
Revenues for June increased $1,214,798 over those of June, 1940.

For the first six months, the railroad earned fixed charges and the proportion of contingent charges, with a balance of $1,064,265.

Lamb Crop Largest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department reported the 1941 lamb crop was the largest on record, totaling 34,549,000 head, an increase of 5 per cent over the previous record crop of 1940 and 13 per cent more than the 10-year period from 1930-39 average. The increase over 1940 was largely in the West North Central states.

Cotton Consumption 35 P. C. Above 1940



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the first half of 1941, cotton consumption, stimulated by large purchases by the Government and by unusually good trade demand, was 35 per cent ahead of that for the like 1940 period. While some drop from present record levels would not be surprising, no pronounced curtailment is likely.

Price Ceiling May Soon Be Imposed On Tin, Says Henderson

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said that a price ceiling may shortly be imposed on tin because of recent sharp increases in the price of the metal caused by "developments in the Far East."

Mr. Henderson declared that if a price maximum proved necessary "no special consideration" would be shown to dealers who acquire tin at the high prices now prevailing.

Higher prices on tin in the United States would not increase supplies, the price administrator said in a statement, because the supply problem is one of finding sufficient shipping facilities for the metal.

Mr. Henderson said that the government's buying price of 50 cents a pound established by the Metals Reserve Company was a fair one. He expressed hope that prices would stabilize around that level.

The current price for tin is about 55 cents a pound, having increased about two cents in the last few days following the heightening of tension in the Orient.

Completion of Oil Pipeline to East Seen in 10 Months

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Completion of a 1,560-mile oil pipeline from Longview, Texas, to New York and Philadelphia within 10 months was forecast at a meeting of representatives of petroleum interests financing the project as a defense measure.

Preparations for an aerial survey of the $70,000,000 line were completed at the meeting and Fred Casler, Tulsa, Okla., president of the company which will make the survey, said two planes probably would take off from here to photograph the longest oil carrier route in the nation.

The new line will carry 250,000 barrels of crude oil a day from the producing fields of East Texas to midwestern and eastern refineries and relieve increasingly serious East coast oil shortages which Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has said might soon necessitate rationing.

Construction will start simultaneously at both ends and at several intervening points. A 22-inch pipe is planned from the Texas field to Salem, Ill., and a 24-inch pipe from the Illinois oil center to New York.

U. S. Defense Outlay In June $994,200,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States spent $994,200,000 for defense during June, the Office of Production Management said in disclosing that expenditures that month had increased 9.2 per cent over May disbursements.

Defense disbursements during the year ended June 30 amounted to $7,045,200,000, the OPM said.

The average rate of increase each month over the preceding month was 16.4 per cent.

Pasadena Loan Group Shows Substantial Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The New financial statement of Mutual Building & Loan Association of Pasadena for the period ended June 30, 1941, continues to show substantial growth during the past six months. Total resources have increased to $4,302,505, a gain of $254,687 for the six-month period, said R. W. Caspers, President.

The company, Pasadena's largest loan association, has just declared its 33rd consecutive dividend of 3½ per cent or more, totaling $51,846.

Evidence of Mutual's conservative policy is reflected by the unusually strong position of the company in regard to other real estate owned, or "re-possessed" real estate—a total of only $532.36 appearing on Mutual of Pasadena's statement.

Freight Trucking Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Trucking Association reported that the volume of revenue freight hauled by motor truck had increased 35.3 per cent in June over the same month of 1940, but had declined 2.7 per cent below the record-breaking movement in May. The decline was partially attributed to a strike in the Pittsburgh area.

Link With Amazon Seen Vital Both to Trade and Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The importance attached by Peru to greater development of its Amazon trade was shown when the Chamber of Deputies approved an application for the construction of a railway from the port of Paita to a navigable point on the Marañon River. The project, long planned and with American capital backing, was recommended by the Government of President Prado through the Ministry of Production and Public Works.

It is contended that the new railway by joining up with the Amazon, would be of strategic importance in the defense of America, as it would be an additional transcontinental communications link. The principal object, however, is to develop Peruvian trade with the rich and far-spreading fluvial system. Neighboring American countries served by the Amazon would also benefit by the new route. Peru's Amazon trade at present is limited principally to the northeastern area around Iquitos, but communications with this river port are not yet satisfactory.

The railway would be about 300 miles long. There is a 400-mile navigable extension of the Marañon River, while the main Amazon route to the Atlantic measures 2,300 miles. Thus, the new transcontinental transport line, when completed, will measure approximately 3,000 miles. It would be a new incentive to the exploration and exploitation of the greater regional wealth in lumber, oil, rubber, alluvial gold, and tropical produce.

Chamber discussion suggested that Peru anticipates continental and especially American approval of the railway on security grounds. It was pointed out that, in case of invasion or transoceanic attack, the projected route would be invulnerable to intensive air attacks, which was not the case with the Panama Canal.

Construction of the railway was first proposed a century ago, but the Government did not take up the project until 1872, when an American syndicate also displayed interest. A survey was made in 1901, and three years later a New York company obtained the building concession. This and other contracts lapsed, but the question was revived in earnest seven years ago when Peru saw the possibilities of Amazonian development.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market did well again last week, making a new high on the current move on substantial volume and selling off only on the Far Eastern crisis, which turned attention to commodities, particularly silk and sugar. Rails broke through the 29.75 resistance point on the upside on the Dow-Jones averages and virtually "confirmed" the rise in the industrials. The rails have now been in a slow up trend since February, due to sharply increasing earnings and despite the threat of a heavy wage increase. Non-callable preferreds and preferreds with heavy arrears were again in vogue. Steels were fairly strong on good earnings reports. Rayon shares were strong on the impending sharp reduction in silk imports, and Cuban sugar shares on the likelihood that the Philippines may cease to be an important sugar source due to ship shortages.

Business reports continued to show astonishing increases over last year. Carloadings were up 23 per cent, electric power output up 18 per cent; shoe production is up 42 per cent, and Bell installations up 50 per cent. The FRB index may reach 159 for July. Machine tool production is expected to total $1,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year, five times its 1929 total.

Silk Futures Soar

The Japanese situation caused silk futures to rise the limit, and trading is now likely to be suspended. The freezing of Japan's $91,000,000 of short-term and $40,000,000 of long-term assets here does not automatically cut off silk imports but it appears unlikely that the Japanese will send silk if the Treasury too greatly circumscribes their ability to realize the proceeds of the sales. Most of the silk goes into hosiery and most hosiery is made of silk, so the trade is watching to see whether a retail buying wave develops in hosiery. Only about 15 per cent is now available in nylon, and the OPM has frozen stocks of silk. Hence rayon shares rose.

Japanese bonds dropped sharply though continued service is promised. United States citizens have $67,000,000 of short-term and $45,000,000 of long-term assets which the Japanese can similarly freeze. Treasury officials are now checking the assets of Japanese banks in New York.

Steel operations again lagged below capacity, due both to the scrap shortage and to the fact that demand is bunched, being heaviest in plates and sheets and lighter in structurals. Scrap is short both because of the price ceiling and for the simple reason that there is less auto wrecking and less junking in other fields, and the 6,500,000-ton pig iron expansion program already laid out in advance of the over-all program of steel capacity expansion will not be ready for a year or so to offset the scrap shortage. The shortage in plates and sheets is telling on the freight car building program; though the builders have an A-3 rating they can't get enough steel to come anywhere near the railroads' orders for 270,000 cars on schedule.

Auto Prospects

The automobile people, caught in the differences between OPACS and OPM over their output cut, are letting the C. I. O. and the parts people carry the ball in urging that production be not cut faster than necessary. However the difference works out, the industry probably won't be able to turn out more than 200,000 1942 model cars a month up to November, when the threatened OPACS 50 per cent cut would apply, and by that time priorities difficulties appear likely to enforce a 50 per cent cut whatever Washington decides. This means release not only of a lot of workmen but also of many white-collar people, research men, copy writers, and so on, to say nothing of the staffs of 44,000 dealers employing 380,000 persons.

Numerous conflicts among the brass hats of the defense program were reported last week. Hillman wanted to shift 100,000 railroad mechanics to aviation and shipbuilding, but Budd is against it. Ickes, in charge of Bonneville and Grand Coulee, is in conflict with Olds, in charge of the Federal Power Commission. OPACS announced it would ask a 50 per cent auto output cut, without consulting OPM. OPACS is also in conflict with export control over how much shall be released to South America, and jealousies are reported among those who have a hand in export control.

Cotton shot up further on talk of higher loans and bad weather, and the relief of the gray goods people over OPACS' raising of its recent ceilings was tempered by higher cotton prices.

Sugar Quota Increase

Domestic sugar took almost without a quiver the third quota increase, of 500,000 tons, because it was offset by news that 22 to 24 Norwegian ships will be taken off the Philippine-New York run. Not only will the Philippines probably fall 100,000 tons short of their quota this year, but there is no telling how far the shipping shortage will cause them to fall short next year. Hawaii, also, may find difficulty in shipping.

This all may make the West Indies, and chiefly Cuba, again our principal sugar-bowl, which might require the lifting of the quota system, which in turn would give a powerful boost to world sugar prices. Then the United States might be faced with the same surplus problem in the Philippines as Britain has had to meet with some of its colonies' tropical surpluses.

The tax bill had little market effect, its details already being known and its future still being somewhat certain. A boost in social security pay roll taxes is now expected as a politically clever way of imposing an income tax by another name on the lower brackets.

Retail prices are expected to go higher in reflection of the recent advance in wholesale prices. However, part of this advance is due to artificially raised farm prices, and part to a ship shortage which is currently ameliorated by the lower rate of sinkings at the moment.

New Haven Road Is Turning the Corner

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, its traffic increasing as the defense effort increases in New England's factories, reported a net income of $791,210 for the month of June compared with a $445,017 deficit in June, 1940.

For the first half of 1941, the net income was $2,143,607 as compared with a deficit of $3,162,454 for the first six months of 1940.

Gross revenues last month increased $2,545,462 over June, 1940, to a total of $9,308,994.

Operating expenses were up, too, increasing $1,027,900 to a total of $6,104,298.

The road, in the process of reorganization, said its figures included accrued and unpaid real estate taxes on the subsidiary Old Colony Railroad and Boston & Providence Railroad properties as well as accrued and unpaid charges against these properties for Boston Terminal Company taxes and bond interest.

Materials Made Available For Farm Machinery

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply issued an order increasing the quantity of materials to be made available to manufacturers of farm machinery during the next three months.

The order, which gave makers of farm machinery the highest civilian preference rating for their materials, provided that deliveries should not amount to more than 20 per cent above the quantity of materials used in the corresponding three months of 1939 or 1940, whichever was higher.

Firm Gives Up Aluminum

NEW YORK (AP)—H. F. Sinclair ordered all refineries and repair shops of the Sinclair Refining Co. to donate immediately their scrap aluminum to their local defense committees.

Rigid Quotas For '42 Wheat Crop Planned

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wickard has notified farmers that the Agriculture Department would propose rigid marketing quotas for next year's wheat crop.

A proposal to invoke marketing controls will be submitted to a grower referendum at a date yet to be set. Approval by at least two-thirds of those voting is required.

Quotas were established for the first time on this year's wheat crop. The system, carrying with it a penalty of 49 cents a bushel for over-quota grain, has encountered severe criticism by some farmers.

Record Supply

Mr. Wickard, in a proclamation declaring the department's intention to establish quotas, said the nation's wheat supply was at record levels and that, under provisions of the AAA Act, it was necessary for the department to take steps to curtail production as well as sales.

Under quotas, a farmer is limited to the sale of grain produced on his AAA acreage allotment. Such allotments will be about 12 per cent smaller than for this year's crop.

Mr. Wickard made known the department's plans well ahead of the winter wheat planting season. The bulk of the winter wheat crop is seeded in September and October. Many farmers complained that this year's quotas were not proposed until months after the grain was planted and that had they known ahead of planting time they would not have overplanted their allotments and run into the 49-cent penalty.

Mr. Wickard estimated that the nation's wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1942, would be at least 1,300,000,000 bushels. The quantity expected to be needed to supply domestic and export requirements was placed at 739,000,000 bushels.

The Secretary's supply estimate was based upon forecasts that the surplus from the 1941 and previous crops would be at least 600,000,000 bushels and that 1941 production would be at least 700,000,000 bushels. Production this year has been placed at about 930,000,000 bushels.

Referendum in Spring

R. M. Evans, AAA administrator, said the quota referendum would be held next spring as soon as condition of the 1942 crop could be determined. The referendum would be called off only in the unlikely event of a prospective crop of less than 360,000,000 bushels.

The purpose of the quotas, Evans explained, was to divide a limited market "equitably" among all growers and to protect wheat prices and income by keeping part of the surplus off the market until needed. Since quotas are designed also to protect the value of grain stored under government loans, farm law provides that no such loans may be made if quotas are voted down. This year's loan program provides a basic rate of 98 cents a bushel on the farm.

Conservative Buying of Wool In Boston Market

Wool is in demand in the Boston market, but it is on a conservative scale.

Huge orders for Government woolen goods, recently placed, call for delivery next fall and winter, which allows the manufacturers to take their time in securing necessary stocks of domestic wools. As the bids submitted by the mills for the contracts were based on wools at about current prices, it is apparent to even the casual observer that mills will not be able to pay higher prices than exist in the present market if they are to "come out whole."

Many of the bidders held options on supplies of raw wool. Following the awarding of the contracts, these options were taken up by successful bidders and released by those who failed to secure a part of the business.

On the other hand, considerable other wools must yet be bought, and a few orders are coming in daily. Small orders for fleece wools are coming in to the market, which call for purchase of the wools in the country and shipment direct to the mills.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sale (est)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	938,350
1941 Volue to date	78,976,069
1940 volume to date	132,784,925

Profit Taking Stems Advance In Securities

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Stocks struggled with profit selling difficulties in today's market.

While rubbers and motors were resistant throughout, most other groups exhibited irregularly downward tendencies after an early extension of Monday's bulge. Indefinite trends prevailed near the final hour. There were fast intervals and subsequent slow - downs. Transfers for the full session were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Earnings statements still were generally favorable but there were exceptions. While Wall Street remained bullish over business and the German-Russian war news, fresh doubts regarding the outcome of the Far Eastern embroglio tended to restrain many buyers.

Bonds were mixed with Japanese dollar loans losing part of yesterday's rally. Most commodities were lower. World sugar futures dived as another boost was ordered on speculative margin accounts.

Among stocks Goodrich jumped to a new high for 1941 on an opening block of 3,500 shares. Supported the greater part of the proceedings were Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, General Motors, Chrysler, Pepsi-Cola, Great Northern and Texas Corp.

Crucible Steel common and preferred weakened. Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Western Union, American Smelting, Sears Roebuck and Union Carbide.

In the Curb a lift was given American Cyanamid "B," Gulf Oil, American Book and Phoenix Securities. Faltering were Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil and American Gas.

Bond Trends Mixed

Higher prices were paid for some selected rails and miscellaneous corporate issues in today's bond market, but general trends were mixed near the final hour.

Japanese issues slid off a point or two in quiet trading, but they appeared more stabilized after last week's slump and Monday's sharp rebound.

Higher by fractions to around a point were Boston & New York Air Line 4s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Continental Oil 2¾s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Nickel Plate 4½s, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, and Wabash 4½s of '78.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Minneapolis	.73¾	.73⅜	.73⅜	.73⅞
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.07¼	1.05⅝	1.07	1.06⅛
Minneapolis	1.01½	.99⅝	1.01⅜	1.00¼
Kansas City	.99¾	.98⅛	.99½	.98⅝
October Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.76	.75⅛	.75½	.75¾
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.09⅛	1.07¾	1.08⅞	1.08¼
Minneapolis	1.04⅛	1.02⅛	1.04⅛	1.02⅞
Kansas City	1.01	1.00⅛	1.01⅜	1.00⅝
Winnipeg	.76⅞	.76⅝	.76⅝	.77⅜
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.11	1.09⅞	1.10⅞	1.10⅜
Minneapolis	1.06⅞	1.05¼	1.06⅝	1.05½
Kansas City	1.03⅜	1.02⅝	1.03½	1.02⅝
September Corn:				
Chicago	.75½	.75¼	.75⅜	.75⅝
Kansas City	.....	.....	.68¾	.68¾
December Corn:				
Chicago	.78¼	.77⅞	.78¼	.78⅜
September Oats:				
Chicago new	.38⅝	.38	.38⅝	.38⅛
Minneapolis	.34⅞	.34	.34⅞	.34
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.38⅝	.37⅜	.38⅝	.37⅝
Rye, Chicago:				
September new	.66	.63⅜	.65⅞	.63⅜
December	.69⅝	.67	.69⅜	.67⅛
May	.73⅝	.71¼	.73¼	.71¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	10.37	10.37	10.22	10.32	10.40
Oct	10.47	10.47	10.35	10.42	10.50
Dec	10.70	10.70	10.52	10.52	10.70

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.40½	1.41¼	1.39⅝	1.40¾	1.41¼
New	1.41	1.41	1.39½	1.40⅝	1.41⅛
Dec	1.41¼	1.41¾	1.39⅞	1.40⅞	1.41½

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.85	11.90	11.81	11.90b	11.90
Oct.	11.62	11.64	11.60	11.73b	11.70

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	17.19	17.19	16.98	16.99	17.23
Dec.	17.38	17.38	17.15	17.16	17.41
Jan.	17.42	17.42	17.17	17.20	17.40
March	17.48	17.50	17.28	17.32	17.52
May	17.50	17.50	17.27	17.33	17.50
July	17.46	17.46	17.27	17.40	17.51

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.1
Dec.	94.0	94.0	93.6	93.6	94.3
Mar.	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.5
		Tops			
Oct.	124.0	124.0	123.8	123.8	125.2
Dec.	122.5	122.8	122.2	122.2	123.6
Mar.	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.8	12.0

Crude Rubber

New Standard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.75
December	.....	.....	.....	22.05b	22.40

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	14.67	14.67	14.65	14.65	14.65
Dec	14.68	14.68	14.65	14.65	14.70

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.60	7.68	7.60	7.68	7.70
December	7.75	7.80	7.69	7.78	7.77

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sept No. 3	2.62	2.62	1.60	2.60	2.62
Wld Sept .No. 4	1.45	1.55	1.40	1.40	1.62

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.30	6.35	6.28	6.35	6.33

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	35.05	35.05	34.85	35.00	35.05
*Dec.	34.90	34.95	34.85	34.95	35.15
		Eggs			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Oct.	29.30	29.30	28.85	29.05	29.40
†Nov.	28.85	29.00	28.85	29.00	29.35

*S. s. †R. s. b.Bid.

Big Remington Rand Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Harriman Ripley & Co. is head of a syndicate offering to the public a new issue of $15,000,000 Remington Rand, Inc., fifteen-year 3¼ per cent debentures due on July 1, 1956. The debentures will be priced at 103¾.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52⅝	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	26	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jul 28
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 28
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	— ½
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	½	½	½	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	15	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (1½g)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Jul 28
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	166½	165¼	165¼	—2¼
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	12	13¾	13½	13½	
7⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	93	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Jul 26
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	8	31¼	30½	30½	— ¾
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¼
11¼	7¼	Amal Leath	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	43	Amerada Cp (2)	5	61	61	61	—1
187⅜	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	2	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜	Jul 28
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	7	46⅜	45½	45¾	— ½
9⅛	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Jul 26
2⅜	1	Am Cable & R	43	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	89¼	89	89¼	+ ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	33½	33⅛	33¼	— ⅝
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	77¼	77	77	Jul 28
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	7	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 24
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111	111	111	Jul 26
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
7¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 28
18⅜	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	5	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ½
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1½	½	Am & For Pow	8	½	¾	¾	Jul 28
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	6	17½	16¼	17½	+1½
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	26	21	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅞
5⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	19	3½	2¾	3	+ ⅛
30½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	9	30	30	30	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	30	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	31	31	31	+1¾
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	49	49	49	— ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 24
24	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	+1½
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	93¾	93½	93¾	+1¾
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	
19¾	15½	Am Metal (½g)	6	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4¼k)	3	36	35	35	— ½
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	13	33¾	31	31¼	— ½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	36	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	39	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	6	5¼	5	5¼	Jul 25
9⅜	7⅛	Am Sm&R(½g)	7	10	9¾	10	+ ½
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1⅛g	16	45½	45	45	— ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	7	152	151⅞	152	Jul 28
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	44¾	44½	44½	Jul 28
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 28
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
19½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	17	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
19¼	13¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	21	19½	19	19¼	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	49	154	153⅜	153½	— ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jul 28
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	71½	71	71	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	Jul 23
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	24	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
99½	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 23
83⅜	51½	Am Woolen	6	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
74¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	71¾	71	71	— ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	98	7	6⅝	6¾	
56¾	46½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+1⅞
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	47	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
16	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	15	15	15	— ½
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 24
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	3	30	29¾	30	+ ½
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	5⅛	5	5	
67½	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½g	9	68	66½	67¾	+ ¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Armstrong(1¼g)	7	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
9¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	24	9⅞	9½	9½	
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	Jul 23
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jul 25
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	61	31⅜	30¼	31	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
28¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	35	27⅞	27	27⅜	
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	39½	39½	39½	
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 18
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	65	7	7	7	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	— ¼
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	4	70⅛	70	70	Jul 28
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	12	2⅜	2¼	2½	— ½
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	41	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	10	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
4¾	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	99	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	61	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
8	5	Bangor & Ar	5	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	18	24¼	23	23	—1¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	28½	28	28	Jul 28
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	101	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	Jul 26
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	17	39⅜	38⅜	39⅛	
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	
57	54½	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 25
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	33¼	33	33¼	Jul 28
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	28	79⅛	77½	78	— ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122	122	122	
29½	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 28
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 28
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	17	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 25
18¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	36	16⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30¾	30⅜	30¾	Jul 28
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	23	23	23	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	12	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	15	19⅝	19	19½	+ ½
2¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	15	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 28
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 28
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	10	20	19⅞	20	
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 28
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	10	Bkly Un Gas	6	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	16	11½	11¼	11½	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	7	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	5	20	19½	19½	— ½
56	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	56½	56	56	
9⅝	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	6	9¼	9	9¼	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
6¾	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
22½	19⅜	But Bros pf(11½)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	7½	Byers (AM) Co	6	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	11¼	11	11	Jul 28

C

22¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	6	22¾	22¼	22¼	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1⅛	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	27	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	16	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	32	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	9	80¾	78	80	+3
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	48¼	48	48	+ ⅜
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	36	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜	+ ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9⅛	9	9	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	11	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Cent RR NJ	9	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	12	11½	9½	9¾	—1¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	6	4	3¼	4	Jul 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	7	32¾	32	32	— ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	19	19	19	
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13½	13⅜	13½	
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	45	38⅜	37½	37¾	— ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99	99	99	Jul 28
37⅜	21¼	Ches Corp	13	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	19	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Chi Great West	5	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	16	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¾e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 28
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	16	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 24
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 25
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 25
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	4	13	12⅞	13	Jul 28
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	5	⅜	1½	1⅜	
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	66	58½	57⅝	58	— ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	2	10½	10½	10½	
3¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39	10¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	40	40	40	+1½
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	39¼	38¾	38¾	—1
37	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	37¾	37½	37½	+ ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	94½	94	94	+1
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅝	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 28
103½	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	24	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	6	18¼	17⅞	18¼	Jul 28
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	Jul 28
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅝
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	Jul 28
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	6	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	32	31½	32	+1
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	34	11¾	11¼	11½	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	60½	58

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	107.23	107.23	107.23
2 3⅜s 56-46	113.9	113.9	113.9
1 3¼s 49-46	111.1	111.1	111.1
1 3s 55-51	113.6	113.6	113.6
6 2⅞s 60-55	111.18	111.18	111.18
19 2½s 58-56	105	104.31	105
1 2½s 59-56	111.2	111.2	111.2
2 2¾s 65-60	111.22	111.22	111.22

New York City Bonds

89 3s 80	105	104⅞	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Allis Chalm cv4s 52	108⅞	108¼	108¼
6 Am&For P5s 2030	59⅛	58¾	59¼
1 Am Int 5½s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10 Am T&T 5½s 43	101¼	101 7-32	101 7-32
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅛	109	109⅛
12 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108⅝	108⅝
136 Am T&T 3s 56	110½	110⅛	110⅛
1 Am T Fdrk cv 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	110⅞	111¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92	91¾	92
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100½	100½	100½
8 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
14 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80	79½	80
1 AC Line cit 4s 52	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 AC Line 4½s 64	65¾	65½	65¾
4 AC Line 5s 45	92	91⅞	91⅞
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99¼	99¼	99¼
16 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¼	105⅛	105¼
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
4 B&O 95 st A	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
12 B&O st C	41½	41	41½
10 B&O 2000 stD	36¾	36½	36½
4 B&O 96 st F	37	36¾	37
138 B&O cv 60 st	33¾	33⅜	33½
18 B&O 4s 48	63¾	63⅜	63⅝
4 B&O SW 50 st	46	45⅞	46
9 B&O T C 4s 59	52	52	52
5 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49¾	49⅛	49½
8 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	86	86	86
3 Bell TPa 6s 60C	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
10 Beth St 3½s 52	107	107	107
7 Beth St 3¼s 59	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth St 3¼s 65	105	105	105
5 Beth St 3s 60	104½	104	104½
84 Bost&Me 4½s 70	34¼	33¾	34
8 Bost&Me 4s 60	7²⅞	7²⅞	7²⅞
2 Bost&NY AirL 4s 55	21¼	21⅛	21¼
30 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110⅜	110¼	110¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Buf R&P 5? st	43½	43	43½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78½	78½	78½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 July	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	49	49	49
1 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
4 Cen of Ga 5½s '50	4³⅛	4³⅛	4³⅛
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¼	15¼	15¼
9 Cen New Eng 4s 61	66	65½	65½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¾	54½	54¾
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72¼	72	72
22 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	21	20½	21
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 C & O 4½s 92	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞
35 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18	17½	17½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	74¼	74¼	74¼
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
8 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97½	97¼	97¼
12 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¾	93⅜	93¼
8 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30	29¾	29¾
1 Chi Gt W 4½s 2039	36	36 3/16	36½
5 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	12	12	12
6 Chi I & L 6s 47	35	34½	34½
11 Chi I & L 5s 66	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 Chi I & L 4s 47	30½	30½	30½
156 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12¼	12	12
366 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
6 CM&SP 4½s 89 F	41½	41½	41½
13 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	41½	41¼	41¼
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
23 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅝	40½	40⅝
8 Chi & NW 6½s 36	34¾	34¾	34¾
8 Chi & NW rfg 4s 2037	20¾	20¾	20¾
7 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	29	29	29
4 Chi & NW 4½s 87	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
9 Chi&NW ev 4½s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19½	19½	19½
22 Chi & NW 4s 87	28	27⅞	28
2 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	27¾	27¾	27¾
13 CR&P 4½s 52A	15¼	15¼	15¼
19 CRIGP cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 CRI & P 4s 88	23½	23½	23½
50 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 CSt&NOMem 4s 51	51½	51½	51½
4 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	54½	54½	54½
13 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	109½	109⅜	109½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103¼	103	103¼
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97¾	97¾	97¾
28 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
4 Childs Co 5s 43	41½	41¼	41¼
5 Clev Elec 1l 3s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Clev Un Term 4s 73	75½	75½	75½
2 Clev UnTerm 4½s77C	67¾	67¾	67¾
56 Col & So 4½s 80	23¾	23⅜	23¾
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Coml Mack inc 49ww	50¼	50¼	50¼
17 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	110¾	110¼	110¾
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cons Rys 4s 55 Jan	27	27	27
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109½	109½	109½
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	21½	21½	21½
14 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rct	20¼	20	20¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
3 Cuba R R 5s 52	24¾	24¾	24¾
4 Cuba R R 5s 52	23	23	23
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
105 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56¾	56	56½
3 D & R G 4s 36	14¾	14½	14½
2 D & R G West 5s 55	2	1⅞	2
9 D & R G 5s 55 Asd	2	2	2
31 D & R G West 5s 78	14½	14	14½
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
33 Erie rfg 5s 67	32	31¾	32
33 Erie rfg 5s 75	32	31¾	32
29 Erie 1st 4s 96	91½	91	91½
6 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59	58⅝	59
19 Erie cv 4s 53A	54	53½	54
2 Erie cv 4s 53B	54	53½	54
2 Fed Lt & T 6s 54B	101½	101½	101½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96	95⅞	96
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	80½	79½	79½
25 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	92	92	92
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102	102	102
8 Gt Nor 3³⅜s 67	83	83⅞	83

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change			
Today's close*			
Previous close	130.06	30.55	18.69
1941 high	133.50	30.55	20.65
1941 low	115.30	28.54	18.50

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	48	48	48
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
15 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¼	39	39
3 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	45½	45⅜	45⅜
5 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	44½	44	44½
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	43⅝	43½	43½
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	44	44
17 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47⅜	47¼	47¼
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53¼	53½
6 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44	44	44
78 IC & CS L & NO 5s 63A	49½	49¼	49¼
34 IC & CSL & NO 4½s 63	44⅜	44⅛	44¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52f	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6 Int Gt Nor 5s B?	17	17	17
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C†	17⅛	17	17
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38	37⅞	38
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89⅞	89¾	89⅞
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
44 Int T&T 4½s 52	40½	40¼	40½
40 Int T&T 5 55	42¾	42	42¾
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	55¼	55	55¼
72 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	99⅛	99	99
18 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	48½	48	48
1 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	47½	47½	47½
4 K C South 5s 50	73¼	73	73
3 Koppers Co 3½s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	70	69¾	70
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	78	77¼	78
83 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79¾	78	79⅛
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79	78	79
9 Lac Gas 5½s 47	97	96⅞	97
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	29¾	30
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A	98½	98½	98½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	73½	73½	73½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	65½	65½	65½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48	48¾	49
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38½	38½
30 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36⅛	35½	36
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34½	34	34½
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	96¾	97
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97⅛	96¾	97⅛
3 Louis & Nash 4s 80 B	107	107	107
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Lou&N Mobile 4½s 45	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Min Cen 4s 45	81½	81½	81½
10 Manati Sug 4s 57	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Mich Con Gas 5s 63	106½	106½	106½
9 MilSparn&NW 4s 47	25¼	25	25¼
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13	13	13
34 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12½	12¼	12¾
158 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12½	12¼	12¾
34 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29½	29½	29½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 5s 67	10⅜	10½	10½
65 M-K-T 4½s 78	25½	25½	25½
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36¾	36½	36½
18 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24¾	24¼	24¼
95 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
200 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28½	28¼	28¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¾	29¾	29¾
8 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28⅝	28½	28½
19 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	1⅞	1⅞
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	87	87	87
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	55	55	55
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
17 Mon WPaPubSv6s65	113	112½	113
1 Mont Pow 4s 68	106½	106½	106½
16 Mor&Essex 5s 55	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
5 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
2 New EngT&T 5s 52	123¾	123½	123½
2 NJ Junct 4s 86	74½	74½	74½
12 N O Gt Nor 5s 53	75	75	75
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	75	75
8 NL & Long Br 4s 41	98	98	98
1 N Y & Putnam 4s 93	51	49¾	51
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	62½	62½
20 NYC 4½s 2013A	57¼	57	57
2 NYC cn 4s 98	62½	62	62½
5 NYC 3¾s 46	92½	92½	92½
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82½	81½	82½
25 NYC Chl&St L 4½s 78	63½	63	63¼
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s '69 ext	55½	55	55½
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30¼	30	30
15 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	46¼	46	46
28 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29½	29¾	29½
19 NYNH&H 4s 67	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	51	49¾	51
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	62½	62½
20 NYC 4½s 2013A	57¼	57	57
2 NYC cn 4s 98	62½	62	62½
5 NYC 3¾s 46	92½	92½	92½
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82½	81½	82½
25 NYC Chl&St L 4½s 78	63½	63	63¼
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s '69 ext	55½	55	55½
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30¼	30	30
15 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	46¼	46	46
28 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29½	29¾	29½
19 NYNH&H 4s 67	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 NYNH&H 5s 57	27	27	27¼
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	7½	7¾	7½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
21 NY O & W gn 4s 55	2	2	2
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 NY Trap R 6s 56 st	101½	101½	101½
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104¾	103⅝	103⅝
3 Nor Ind Gas 5s 61 ct	26½	26½	26½
3 Nor Am Co 3½s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58	58	58
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58⅜	58½	58⅜
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
19 Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74⅛	74½
16 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
6 Ogden & Lk Cha 4s 48	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	107½	107½	107½
8 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	83	82½	83
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Pac T & T 3¼s 66 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Pac T & T 3¼s 66 C	110⅜	110¼	110¼
2 Pen Co 4s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	123	123	123
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105½	105⅜	105⅜
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94	93½	93½
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Pen RR 3½s 70	96½	96½	96½
12 Pen RR 3½s 82	90	90	90
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	74	73⅞	73⅞
10 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	115	115	115
10 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110¼	110¼
17 Ph Read C&I ex 6s '49	7	6⅞	6⅞
23 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28¼	28	28
37 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¼	7¼	8

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅛	9⅛
American Hardware Co	22	24½
American Manufacturing	23	26
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Viscose	27½	29½
American Viscose pf	112¾	114¾
American Wringer Co	5¼	6½
†Amoskeag Company	22½	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	72½	...
Appleton Company	25	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3⅛	...
Arlington Mills	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	28¼	30¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	111	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	6¼	7½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅜	5⅜
Central Railway Signal A	37	...
Chain Store Real Estate	...	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅜	15⅜
Boston Wharf Company	14	16¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	33	35½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4⅛	5½
Brinks Inc	78	...
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65	70
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	...
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	28½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	103	107
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Draper Corporation	68	72
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14¾	16⅜
Eastern Corporation	50	52
Eastern Corporation pf	16	18
Exolon Co	13¼	15¼
Family Loan Society Inc	14½	17
Family Loan Society pf A	24½	27½
Franklin Process	31¼	34¼
Fruit of the Loom units	31½	33½
General Machinery	28	31
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	13⅞	15⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	22½	26½
Graton & Knight Co	7	8¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	69	74
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	24	27
Great Northern Paper Co	38¼	40¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	20
Harrington & Richardson	5½	6½
Hood Rubber Co pf B	12½	14
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	10¾	11
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro-Chem	18¾	20¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	38¼	40¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	43¾	46
Keith George E Co	9	...
Kendall Company	8¼	10¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅝	19⅞
King-Seely Corp	7⅝	9⅛
Landers Frary & Clark	20	22
Lawrence Portland Cement	15¼	16¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7%	107½	...
Lindow Mfg Associates	104	109
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57	60
Merrimack Manufacturing	26	29
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	86½	91½
Mid-West Refineries Co	3	3¾
Millers Falls Company	8	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5¾	...
Nashawena Mills	12½	14½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	66	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	5	15
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49½	53½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	11½	13½
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9½
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	38	42
Newmarket anufac Co	38½	43½
Nicholson File Company	34¼	37¼
Nonquitt Mills	29	32
Ohio Finance	16	18½
Parker Appliance	13	15
Plymouth Cordage Company	97	101
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	12	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W $ pf	49	...
Quissett Mill	30	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¼	19¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	19¾	21¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	32	36
Sanford Mills	25	29
Submarine Signal Co	27½	30
Tampax Inc	2⅞	3⅞
Triumph Explosives Inc	1¾	2¼
Union Premier Food Strs pf	40	42
United Elastic Corp	8	9½
US Envelope Company	49	54
US Envelope Co 7 pf	109	114
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	39¾	42¾
WJR Radio Station Detroit	25¼	28½
Waltham Watch Co pf	88	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	13½	15½
Warner & Swasey Co	21½	23¾
Western Real Estate Trustees	32	...
West Point Manufacturing	35¾	38¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	37¼	39¼
Continental Illinois (4)	88½	91½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131	135
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	58¼	60¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28¾	30¼
American Equitable (1)	20	21½
American Ins Nwk (1½a)	13¼	14¾
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	48½	50½
American Reserve (1e)	49¼	51¼
American Surety (2½)	37½	39½
Automobile (1a)	73¼	83¼
Balt Amer (.20a)	615	630
Boston (16a)	14¾	16¾
Carolina (1.30a)	22¼	23¾
City of New York (1.30)	26¾	28¼
Conn General Life (.80)	33	35
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	128	133
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	9½	11
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	31¼	33¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	42½	44¾
Gen Reinsur (4g)	24¼	26¼
Georg Home (1a)	44	46
Glen Falls (1.60)	10¼	11¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	10¼
Globe & Rutgers	27¾	29¾
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	27½	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	91½	94½
Hartford Fire (2a)	13⅛	25⅛
Home Fire Sec	31½	33½
Home Ins (1.20a)	17½	19
Homestead (1)		
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	102	106
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	100¾	104
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5s pf	100	103
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110	113
New Rochelle Wat pf	10	13
No States Power Del 5 pf	111	113
No States Power Del 6 pf	62	66
No States Power Del 7 pf	70½	74½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	111¼	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	105	108
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	113	116
Pac Pwr Lt 7 pf	83½	87½
Penn Power Light $7 pf	109¾	112¾
Pub Serv Okla 5 pf	104¼	107
Public Electric Lt pf	83	87
Roch Gas E 5 pf	95¾	99½
Roch Gas & E 6 pf	102¼	105½
San Diego Gas & Elec	14	15½
Savannah Elec & Pr 6 pf	98	—
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19½	21½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113¾	—
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¼
Texas El Service 6 pf	98½	102
Texas Pwr&Lt 6 pf	99	103½
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅜	15⅜

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	19½	22
Do 6 pf	140	144
Do 7 pf	51	55
Brockton G & L	43¾	53¾
Central Me Power 6 pf	98½	102½
Do 7 pf	109½	113½
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6 pf	104	108
Conn Lt & Power	41	43½
Cumb Cty Pow & Lt 6s pf	111½	115
East Util Assoc	24¼	26¼
Do conv	3	4
Fall River G Wks	18½	21½
Fitchburg G & El.	38	42
Green Mt Power pf	68	72
Hartford Elec	55¼	58¼
Haverhill Elec	37	41
Haverhill Gas	3	8¼
Holyoke Water Power	15	17
Lawrence G & E	38	42
Lowell Elec	46	50
Lynn Gas & Elec	77½	82½
Mass Power & Lt pf	14⅞	16⅞

Text of Churchill Speech in Commons

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Following is a partial text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today:

On Jan. 22 of this year I explained to the House the system of administration and production it was proposed to adopt. That is the system which we have followed since, and it is the system to which in general and in principle I propose to adhere.

Changes in personnel are enjoined from time to time by the march of events and the duty of continual improvement. Changes of machinery are enjoined by experience, and naturally while we live we ought to learn.

Change is agreeable to the human mind and gives satisfaction — sometimes short-lived — to ardent and anxious public opinion.

As Parliament on the whole is convinced, and those to whom it has given its confidence are convinced, that the system is working smoothly, then change for the sake of change is to be deprecated in wartime. . . .

Appearance of Energy

If we are to be perpetually altering our system, we may achieve the appearance of energy and reform not only at the expense of the authority of the individual but to the detriment of the full working of the machinery and heavy cost in output itself. . . .

In my capacity as Minister of Defense I prepared for the War Cabinet during the first three months of this year a revised general scheme bringing together the whole of our munition production and the whole of our import program, and prescribing the just and reasonable targets at which we ought to aim. . . .

The general scheme received final approval by the War Cabinet on March 31 and therefore became mandatory. . . .

Execution of this scheme on the ministry side is confided to the three great supply departments with the Admiralty, Ministry of Supply, and Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Work has been parcelled out and it remains for them to do it.

The picture so luridly drawn of chaotic and convulsive struggles of the three supply departments without guidance or design is one which will no doubt be pleasing to our enemies but happily has no relation to the facts.

The question arises, however, whether in their execution of the approved scheme the three supply departments have been wanting in energy, or through excess of zeal, have quarreled with each other or trespassed on each other's domains.

Instances of Friction

There are no doubt instances of friction on the fringes of these powerful organizations, but I do not believe they bear any proportion worth mentioning to their individual and concerted efforts. . . .

At the point which we have now reached in our munitions development, almost all firms and factories are working under complete control of the Government at fulfillment of an approved and concerted program.

There are no doubt a number of minor aspects of our national life which have not yet been effectively regimented, but when and as they are wanted their turn will come.

We are not a totalitarian state, but we are steadily, and I believe as fast as possible, working ourselves into a total war organization. . . .

A year ago, six months ago, there were a lot of troubles with the Purvis Committee, but latterly my information is that they have very largely died away.

Agreement with America

We have, of course, come to very clean-cut agreements with our American friends and helpers.

They are making immense efforts in the common cause and they naturally ask for the very fullest information as to what is happening to their goods and whether there is waste and misdirection.

It is our duty to satisfy them that there is no muddle or that muddle is reduced to a minimum and that they are getting value for their money.

We welcome their criticism because it is at once searching, friendly, and well-informed.

Improvement in ordering of imports and of British purchases in the United States is in relation to the very large number of competent persons at work on both sides of the ocean. It is, I am glad to say, steady and progressive. . . .

At this point I will deal with a suggestion that a Ministry of Production should be formed. . . . Some are for complete merging of the Supply Departments of the Admiralty, Air Ministry, and War Office—one great common shop serving all fighting needs. . . .

Who is this superman who will dominate the vast entrenched and embattled organization of the Admiralty . . . , teach the present Minister of Aircraft Production how to make aircraft quicker and better than they are now being made or who is going to interfere with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Supply?

Division of Functions

When you have decided on the man, let me know his name. I shall be very glad to serve under him (laughter) provided I am satisfied that he possesses all the Napoleonic qualities required. . . .

In the conduct of a vast nation-wide administration there must be a division of functions and a proper responsibility assigned to departmental chiefs. . . . I do not deny many things go wrong, but can anyone in his senses suggest that it should be the task of a super-minister to take up these cases by direct intervention from above? All he could do would be to refer complaints and scandals to the heads of three supply departments and if he did not get satisfaction he would have to come to see me. . . .

We do not stand here to defend the slightest failure of duty or organization, but a kind of whispering campaign has been set on foot.

There is a flood of anonymous letters, vague charges are made and all this gets into the shop window, greatly to our detriment.

The charge made by Mr. Garro-Jones (Laborite member from Aberdeen) is quite untrue, so far as aircraft on British order are concerned.

All these aircraft are supplied with spare engines and spare frames. There is no failure or oversight of this kind in ordering British aircraft. . . .

It is those of the French kind (planes ordered in the United States before the fall of France) that were lacking.

Harm Has Been Done

Mr. Harry Hopkins . . . dwelt upon the trials and difficulties attending modification of aircraft from the United States on the French account and he expressed satisfaction with arrangements we have made for overcoming them.

But, apart from the circle where all facts are known, outside in the United States there is a vigorous campaign against the policy pursued by the President. I fear that harm has been done. It cannot be easily overtaken or healed. . . .

I am glad to tell the House that our spring and summer fashions in aircraft this year are farther ahead of contemporary German production than they were last year. The enemy borrowed many ideas from our fighter planes when they felt their mettle a year ago and we borrowed some from them . . .

I come now to the more general charge of slackness and inefficiency in factories, whether due to local lack of management or to lack of zeal on part of the working people.

There are members of all parties who feel their war work should be to belabor the Government and to portray everything at its worst in order to produce higher efficiency.

I see a motion has been put on the paper calling for appointment of a Minister of Production. That is a perfectly proper question and I regret that the motion cannot be moved in that form today.

No one in wartime should be deterred from doing his duty merely because he is voting against the Government.

Danger of Opinions

We are often told "the House thinks this" or "the general feeling was of grave uneasiness and there was much disquiet in the lobby."

All this is telegraphed all over the world with evil effect; but no one has the right to say what is the opinion of this House unless there be a division (cheers). . . .

It is a very heavy burden if, without a vote being cast, the idea should be spread that, in the opinion of Commons, our affairs are being conducted in an incompetent and futile manner and that the whole gigantic effort of British industry is a muddled flop.

Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne said our people were only working up to 75 per cent of their possible efficiency. He had no wish to harass national defense, but this sentence has been wrested from its context.

It is serious when it is broadcast apart from its context. I have to think of its effect in Anustralia, where party politics are pursued with the robuest detachment exhibited by our forerunners in this House in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Australian troops are bearing with great distinction much of the brunt of fighting in the Middle East and it must be very painful to Australia to be told that we are only making a three-quarters effort here at home to put proper weapons in their hands.

Effect Upon America

In America such a statement is meat and drink to isolationists.

Americans are asked to pay higher taxes, to give up food to alter their daily lives, to reduce their holidays and go without pleasure of all kinds in order to help Britain and they are deeply disturbed when they are told, on what seems to be a high British authority, that we are only making a three-quarters effort to help ourselves.

What is important is whether this statement is true. Two questions arise, whether it is 75 per cent and 75 per cent of what? (cheers).

I take the datum line of the three months after Dunkirk when our people worked to the utmost limit of their powers—men fell exhausted at the lathes and working men and women did not take off their clothes for week at a time. Are we working at only 75 per cent of that?

There are a few reasons why we cannot maintain indefinitely the intensive personal effort of a year ago. If we are to win this war, and I feel solidly convinced that we shall—it will be largely by staying power.

For that purpose there must be one day in seven for rest as a general rule and there must be one week's holiday a year. We have relaxed to that extent since Dunkirk. If we had not done so we should have had a serious crash. . . .

First, allowance must be made for the very severe change in diet of the heavy manual workers, which is far less stimulating than a year ago.

More Meat Wanted

We want more meat in the mines and foundries, and more cheese. Why should that gratify Lord Haw Haw?

Will Lord Haw Haw also bear in mind the statement of Mr. Hopkins the other day on the intent of the U. S. A. to see that our people get food and to keep sea lines secure by which food can be brought?

I know the great arrangements that have been made to send us food and in variety and more interesting qualities (cheers). So I do not think I need to be told I am helping Lord Haw Haw.

If he never gets any more consolation than he gets from me, his luck will be as hard as his deserts. . . .

I wish it to be known all over the U. S. A. how encouraging is their action. . . .

Look at all the dilution we have had. It is estimated one third more people are working on war industries than a year ago. Many of them are trainees and dilutees. . . .

There were extraordinary blitzes at ports and manufacturing centers, restrictions of blackout interruptions and delays of transportation which all played their delaying and dislocating part.

Remedy and countermeasures proposed and carried through when possible with such vigor by the supply departments, with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production in the van, took the form of dispersion.

This was a matter of life and death to the aircraft industry.

A great Bristol firm was dispersed into 45 subcenters.

Benefit of Dispersion

I can give instances of dispersion of 20, 30 or 40 subscribers. All this was achieved at a cost of production, but it has placed us in a position, when we have paid the cost, where we are immune from mortal damage in our aircraft production, and in other branches of munitions, from enemy air raids.

We may suffer, we may be retarded, but we can no longer be destroyed.

Work people may have to be moved from their homes, plants have to be moved, domestic affairs have somehow to be adjusted at great sacrifice or hardship.

Inevitable Delay

What has been done to overcome these grievous and novel difficultie sis a marvel (cheers). That they should lessen the pace and intensity of production was inevitable.

I should like to give some facts and figures to show how improved organization and the smoother running of our machines has overcome adverse currents. . . .

This is rather easy money for critics who can oil a two-way debate with disparaging charges against our war effort. Overardent or disaffected sections of the press can take it up and the whole give cry to a dismal cacophanous chorus of stinking fish all around the world.

But . . . despite all thougles the Ministry of Supply output in the last three months has been one third greater than in three months of the Dunkirk period.

Although our Army, Navy, and Air Force are larger, the Ministry has one third more people working in its factories, and despite dislocation, blackouts, dispersal and so on ,each man is turning out, on the whole, each day as much as he did in that time of almost superhuman effort. . . .

We have made in the last thre months more than twice the field guns we made in the Dunkirk periou. Munition output is half as much again.

The combined program of merchant and naval shipbuilding now in active progress is bigger than in any period of the last war, although work now is immeasurably more complex than then.

Increase in Aircraft

In aircraft it is foolish to calculate by numbers of machines because of the difference of time in man hours needed to produce them.

But the increase even above the first period of a year ago is substantial. The increase since this Government took office is enormous.

I should be proud to tell the House, but I am not going to do so because the enemy does not tell us their figures which we would like to have. . . .

As to bombers, British production alone—without taking into account American—has doubled our power of bomb discharge on Germany at 1,500 miles range.

In the next three months, taking in American reinforcement, we shall double it again, and in the next six months after that we shall redouble it. . . .

We are told how badly labor is behaving from a number of people who never did a day's work in their lives (laughter and cheers).

We had many devastating stoppages and strikes in the last war. In the last two years of it nearly 12,000,000 days were lost through labor disputes.

During the whole course of this war—23 months—we have lost less than 2,000,000 days.

No Work Stoppage

At 11 o'clock today there was no stoppage of work of any kind arising from a trade dispute in any part of Great Britain.

When I look out on the whole tumultuous scene of this ever widening war, I think it is my duty to give a serious warning to the House and country to be on guard equally against pessimism and against optimism.

There are no doubt temptations to optimism.

It is a fact that mighty Russia, so treacherously assaulted, has struck back with such magnificent strength and courage and brought prodigious and well-deserved slaughter on the Nazi armies.

The United States, the greatest single power, is giving us aid on a gigantic scale and is advancing in rising wrath and conviction to the very verge of war.

It is a fact that German air superiority has been broken and air attacks on this country, for the time being, have almost ceased.

It is a fact that the Battle of the Atlantic, although far from being won, is—partly from American intervention—moving progressively in our favor.

It is a fact that the Nile Valley is much safer than it was 12 or 3 months ago.

Burden of Conquests

It is a fact that the enemy has lost his pretense of theme and doctrine and has sunk ever deeper in moral and intellectual degradation and bankruptcy so that almost all his conquests have proved burdens and worse.

But all the massive towering facts which we are entitled to dwell upon must not lead us for a moment to propose that the worst is over.

The formidable power of Nazi Germany, the vast mass of destructive munitions which they made or captured, the courage, skill, and audacity of their striking forces, the ruthlessness of their centralized war direction, the prostrate condition of so many great peoples under their yoke, the resources of many lands which may, to some extent, become available to them — all these restrain rejoicing and forbid the slightest relaxation.

It would be madness for us to suppose that Russia or the United States are going to win this war for us. The invasion season is at hand. All the armed forces have been warned to be at concert pitch by Sept. 1 and to maintain the utmost vigilance meanwhile.

We have to reckon with a gambler's desperation which, by a mere gesture, decreed the death of three or four milion Russian and German soldiers.

Still the Champion

We stand here, still the champion. If we fail, all fail. And if we fall, all fall.

It is only by a superb, intense, and prolonged effort of the whole British Empire—with a great combination of about three fourths of the human race —that the fight against Naziism will come into vehement and dynamic life.

For hore than a year we have been all alone. All alone we have had to guard the treasure of mankind. Although there may be profound and encouraging changes in the situation, our own final and commanding responsibilities remain undiminished and we shall only discharge them by continuing to pour out in the common cause the utmost endeavors of our strength and virtue and, if need be, to proffer the last drop of ounr hearts' blood. (Prolonged chers.)

'Havocs' Play Havoc

Continued from Page 1

structions are carried by radio into the ear of the fighter pilot who rides to order. "He should be right in front of you now—you've overshot him, come around and try again."

That is the sort of way it goes—except, of course, that quite often the pilot does not overshoot. Instead he shoots down and one more bomber is erased from the list of those available to throw down destruction onto British homes.

A Big Thrill

It is a big thrill to listen in to the conversation between the control room and defenders hurtling through the sky without even the glow of red hot exhaust pipe or the blaze of exhaust flames to give them away. Why the pipes do not glow and the flames do not show it is not permissible to explain. But they don't.

The RAF boys are masters of understatement and all the exciting battle conversation goes on quite emotionless or in a jocular tone—except when a pilot gets the silhouette of his quarry into his gunsights and presses the button.

In spite of all latest aids, it is very difficult for fighters to get on to bombers except on moonlight nights. But the Nazis' troubles are not over if he eludes pursuit over Britain itself. It is then on the way back over the occupied territory that he has to run the gantlet of Boston Havocs who have the unrivalled tradition of sticking around despite the admitted efficiency and quantity of German antiaircraft fire, night fighters, and searchlights.

A 'Help-Yourself' Bank

FOSS, Okla. (AP)—The staff of the Foss bank went to lunch the other day and left the bank door wide open. Postmaster Ralph Peach discovered the situation and hunted up one of the bankers to ask if he didn't want the doors closed. He did.

Churchill Warns of Danger Of Nazi Invasion This Fall

Continued from Page 1

"would be a farce and a fraud on the public," Mr. Churchill said, because it would be merely a nominal office and would cause delay and would undermine ministerial responsibility.

If the British people are convinced by "those to whom it has given confidence that the system is working well and smoothly, a change for the sake of change is to be deprecated," the Prime Minister said.

"We are not a totalitarian state, but we are steadily and, I believe, as fast as possible, working ourselves into a total war organization.

Pleasing to Enemies

"The picture so luridly drawn of chaotic and convulsive struggles of three supply departments without guidance or design is one which will no doubt be pleasing to our enemies and happily has no relation to the facts.

"Such troubles as there were 12 months ago have largely died away. Our American friends and helpers are making a great effort for the common cause."

British war industries were said to be moving along smoothly and he declared that during the past four months there was no question of departmental rivalry to be ironed out.

"At the present moment there is no dispute about priorities," he said.

In answer to recent charges made in Commons that United States-built aircraft had been delivered without essential spare parts, the source said there wasn't any truth in them.

"All British orders for United States aircraft have been placed with spares," he said. "'There has been no failure or oversight of the kind."

Production Increased

British production, exclusive of imports from the United States, has in the last 12 months doubled the power of the Royal Air Force to bomb Germany at a 1,500-mile range, he said.

The combined naval and commercial shipbuilding is keeping pace with war demands, he said, adding: "Active progress is bigger not only in scale but in tonnage and daily volume of execution than it was at any period in the last war."

British munitions factories in the last three months have produced 1,000 more field guns than during "the Dunkirk period" and British bombers output has been doubled, he said, adding:

"This time next year we shall double it again and again and in the next months again redouble it."

Careless criticism of the British war industries, he said, has had a bad effect abroad.

The impression that it was "a muddled flop" was declared to have been spread to the United States and Australia through such statements as that made recently by a member of Commons, Sir J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, that the British were working to only 75 per cent of their capacity.

This, he declared, was "meat and drink" to American isolationists.

"Americans are asked to pay higher taxes, to give up food, to alter their daily lives, to reduce their holidays, and to go without pleasures of all kinds in order to help Britain and they are deeply disturbed when they are told, on what seems to be a high British authority, that we are only making a three-quarters effort to help ourselves."

Roosevelt Confers on Japan

Continued from Page 1

considering its policy of military advance and to avoid precipitating war at this time.

Relations to Vichy

The second problem requiring the Chief Executive's direct personal attention is American policy toward Vichy, Free France, and the whole French Empire. One point of view here argues that by opening Indo-China to Japan the men of Vichy have taken a fatal and conclusive step into the Nazi-dominated Axis. This element here would have Washington sever relations with Vichy at once and transfer the American Ambassador and his staff to Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London.

A corollary to that is American relations with Gen. Maxim Weygand in North Africa. If relations with Vichy are severed, it would be difficult to maintain the still valuable relations which have been nourished with North Africa. These are believed in many informed quarters to be worth cultivating and well worth clinging to for the time being at least.

Much thought has been given to some possible compromise involving recognition of General de Gaulle's Free French forces without severing relations with Vichy entirely. How this could be done remains highly speculative and uncertain. But such a compromise course has its advocates.

President Must Choose

The President must choose between these various approaches to the French problem, which has been brought to a head by the Japanese action in Indo-China.

Meanwhile implementation of policy toward Japan moved ahead in routine fashion. They confirmed without opposition the President's nomination of Douglas MacArthur to the rank of Lieutenant General and to command all American military forces in the Far East.

Certain practical concessions were made to Japanese shipping. Mr. Welles announced that assurances had been given to Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura that Japanese ships waiting outside of United States ports might enter without fear of detention. Several have been floating about outside of territorial waters with American citizens on board.

Liners Silent

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—The luxurious Japanese liner Tatuta Maru, with nearly 100 American passengers and a $2,500,000 cargo of raw silk, continued her cautious cruise of the Pacific today, apparently loath to risk the United States' assurance of prompt clearance should she come into port.

The Tatuta Maru and 44 other Japanese ships en route to United States ports when President Roosevelt ordered Japanese assets frozen last week, are still maintaining complete radio silence. Officials of the NYK line, her operators, said they did not know exactly where the Tatuta Maru was.

Assurance that Japanese ships would be given prompt clearance from American ports, under present conditions, was given Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, at a conference with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, in Washington yesterday. It was not made clear, however, whether the ships would be permitted to refuel in American ports.

Ship Ordered Held

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The British radio reported in a radiocast heard by NBC today that an order has been issued in Cape Town, Union of South Africa, to detain the 9,000-ton Japanese freighter Manila, headed for Japan with a full cargo.

Farmers Warned Not to Up Prices

FLORENCE, Ala., July 29 (AP)—Edward O. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, warned today that he knew "of no more certain method of bringing about wild inflation than for farmers to drive prices now as high as the traffic will bear."

"I counsel farmers to stick to the reasonable demands we have made for 20 years," the Federation head asserted. "We have won parity, therefore, let us be thankful."

In an address prepared for delivery at the twentieth anniversary celebration of the Lauderdale County Farm Bureau, Mr. O'Neil declared:

"Let us not make the mistake of getting greedy and insisting on getting more than parity just because we could possibly get higher prices during the emergency period."

Expressing confidence that "American farmers will acquit themselves gloriously in the dark days ahead," he said, "our own agricultural issues are overshadowed by the issues that face us as a Nation, and to meet those issues we must pledge 'our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.'"

Mr. O'Neal said "stabilization of the farm economy will do more to bring security to all southern business than anything else that could happen."

Can for Canners

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—To insure an adequate supply of cans for packing the summer's food crop, Price Administrator Leon Henderson yesterday announced that packers' orders for tin plate and zinc oxide would take precedence over other civilian demands.

Senate Approves House Blimp Bill

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Senate approved yesterday a House Senate Conference Committee report on legislation authorizing a $16,000,000 program for developing aviation facilities primarily for lighter-than-air craft. If the House likewise approves, the measure will go to President Roosevelt for his signature.

Besides the lighter-than-air program the measure would authorize expenditure of $100,000 for experimentation with other than conventional types of aircraft, including rotary-winged planes, gliders and metal-hulled craft.

Two lighter-than-air stations would be built at the Norfolk, Va.-Cape Hatteras, N. C., and Boston, Mass., Naval Air Stations at $6,500,000 each. The remaining authorization could be extended at various unspecified air stations.

Parents Drop Effort To Keep School Open

OAK GROVE, La., July 29 (AP)—Classes were discontinued today at the Oak Grove School after being conducted a week by parents and other volunteer teachers.

The School Board recently consolidated the school's enrollment with two other schools.

Patrons last week opened the school and more than 70 children went to classes. Yesterday, parents ended their efforts to keep the school open after the State Supreme Court had refused to issue writs on a lower court ruling which had denied a plea to prevent the School Board from closing the school.

Congress Sets Work Record

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The chain of world crises has forced members of Congress to work longer than ever before for their $10,000 salaries, but some legislators say the situation had certain advantages.

Since war broke out in Europe on Sept. 3, 1939, Congress has been in session 617 of the 675 days, and there is scant indication that the present session will adjourn before it expires next Jan. 3.

While recalling the good old days when they used to recess from March 4 to Dec. 6 almost every year, some House members said, however, that being forced to remain in Washington was not without its good points.

For instance, many were able to avoid making any primary election campaigns last year on the plea that the gravity of the national emergency forced them to remain in Washington.

Another advantage, particularly for members whose districts are remote from the Capital, is that they don't have to run a gantlet of job-hunting constituents and others seeking assistance of one kind or another.

Kentucky Tax Plan Wins Expert Praise

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 28—A Detroit public accounting firm representative praised Kentucky's centralized tax collection system today and expressed belief many of its methods could be adopted in the forthcoming reorganization of the Michigan Revenue Department. The views were voiced Saturday by James F. Simpson after a two-day study of the Kentucky Revenue Department preliminary to carrying out changes concentrating state revenue control in Michigan which were authorized recently by that State's Legislature.

Mr. Simpson said his firm picked Kentucky for part of its study because of the State's modern methods and because the volume of business was small enough to facilitate close examination. Similar studies are to be made of tax collection methods in New York and Massachusetts, he said.

Arbitration Fails In 'Hoopskirt War'

NATCHEZ, Miss., July 29 (AP)—An arbitration proposal failed to develop an armistice in the "hoopskirt war" raging since spring between two women's clubs specializing in tours of Natchez' famed old mansions.

Chancellor R. W. Cutrer, hearing a motion yesterday to dissolve an injunction preventing the Pilgrimage Garden Club from conducting tours concurrently with the Natchez Garden Club, urged that the groups compose their differences by dividing the conflicting dates:

The Natchez Club would give up two days and the Pilgrimage Club one day of the three-day overlap in the dates scheduled for next spring's tour. Both clubs promptly rejected the plan. Mr. Cutrer ordered a trial Aug. 12.

Rumanian Court Convicts Plotters

BERLIN, July 29 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, reported today from Bucharest that a military court had sentenced to execution 21 persons convicted, for the most part in absentia, of murdering members of the regime of former King Carol last November.

Many also were reported convicted for participating in an uprising against the Government in January.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leading concern. 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-61, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60 for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for Five FREE Sample Portfolios. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME

FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs, Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line, Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name, 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 708 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

FURS

FURS REMODELED. Next Season's Mode for Old Furs—Give your old fur coat a new lease on life. $25 for this splendid remodeling service; includes restyling, repairing, refitting, cleaning, glazing, seam reinforcing, new silk lining, loops, buttons; 2 years' guarantee. Open evenings till 9. Illust. Fashion News showing what the smart woman will wear, free on request. Miller Fur Co., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY

CENTERVILLE, CAPE COD, MASS. — On water; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces; oil heat; $90 week. SAFFORD, Long Beach.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 227 E. 57th St., Apartment 12E—August-September: 1 room and kitchenette, attractively furnished cool, modern apartment house. Apply superintendent or call Plaza 8-0778.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

IN THE beautiful Berkshires; a home for the care and teaching of retarded children. MR. and MRS. H. MILLARD DANIELS, Box 745, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ANNISQUAM, on waterfront; for rent Aug. 1st to Sept. 5th; well furnished cottage; 6 rooms, bath, screened porch, fireplace, all improvements; reasonable. C. W. SARGENT, 704 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, or call Ken. 2009 after 4 p. m.

WATERFRONT—5-room cottage on Cape Cod; country and seashore; quiet, cool and restful. MRS. JOHN W. HOLMES, Barnstable, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food, 3 baths; capacity 14; over night, permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

FURRIERS

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. CHARLES E. MORRIS, Fur Specialist, 328-330 7TH AVE., Corner 29th St. (4th Floor), N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SACRIFICE FOR IMMEDIATE CASH
Woodmere, Long Island, modern house, 11 rooms, 3 baths; oil burner; garage; ½ acre grounds, beautiful trees; 1 block Long Island R. R. Station, 30 minutes Penn. Station, N. Y. C.; cost $24,000, sell for $10,000, $1,000 cash, $7,500 mortgage, balance monthly or suitable terms. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—N. Y. C., near Columbia and Seventh Church, 2 apartments, 6 rooms each, completely furnished; good opportunity. Write Box C-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST in So. Lincoln, Mass., 2 Welsh terriers, male and female, black and tan, wearing chain collars. Reward. Tel. Lincoln 0132.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder.
Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Ideal country vacation spot; private; rest and study; high elevation; reasonable. Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL 9-6056.

ROOMS TO LET

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Exceptional Opportunity

For Restaurant and Coffee Shop in a busy 100-room hotel in Manchester, N. H. Hotel filled all year; needs good restaurant. Ideal location for American couple, or for one or two ladies to open restaurant tea room featuring good home cooking. Tenant must be prepared to equip kitchen and dining room. Also prominent space in same hotel for good beauty shoppe or combination beauty and barber shop. Reasonable rentals. Write P. O. Box 67, Manchester, N. H.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. —Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. P. M. KING.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618. N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 5-1231.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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BURTON-ON-TRENT — Children's Nursery preferred; child lover, 21 and 23 years (eldest at day school); light duties in home. 2 maids kept; good salary to suitable applicant. Mrs. Page, Tresco, Woodville.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

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MARINE PARADE
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MANCHESTER 3

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ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

FACTS AND FIGURES

WEEDO 37638 METER
A BOTANIST REPORTS THAT IN FIVE YEARS' TIME HE HAS PULLED 37,689 WEEDS FROM A PLOT OF GROUND 10 FEET SQUARE.
CELERY, CUCUMBERS, AND LETTUCE CONTAIN MORE THAN 95% WATER.
IT'S A FACT. 19 OF THE WORLD'S DEEPEST OIL WELLS RANGING FROM 13,000 TO 15,004 FEET — ARE IN KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
$1,000,000,000
$100,000,000
ANNUALLY THE UNITED STATES EXPENDS — $100,000,000 FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS AND $1,000,000,000 FOR THE POWER TO BURN THEM.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

Why People Rise and Remain Standing During the Playing of the National Anthem?

The custom is an expression of loyalty and respect to the nation whose anthem is being played. It may be traced back to the very ancient custom forbidding an inferior to be seated in the presence of a superior unless expressly bidden to do so. In the United States the legally adopted national anthem is "The Star Spangled Banner," during the rendition of which all persons are expected to remain standing. Many persons and organizations also rise when "America" is played.

* * *

How Bombay Got Its Name?

Bombay, a city of India having an excellent natural harbor, was named for the Indian mythologcal character Bambai. The Portuguese, however, understood the name to be Buon Bahia, meaning "good bay," an accidentally apt interpretation.

Why We Can Skate On Ice But not On a Hard Smooth Floor?

The reason we slip along so merrily on ice skates is because pressure lowers the melting point of ice. Under the pressure of our weight a thin layer of water forms between the ice skate blade and the ice. This water, like lubricating oil in machinery, reduces friction and makes the blade slip along easily. On a hard smooth dry floor, such as cement, no such film of water forms and friction prevents our skating freely.—W. P. Keasbey.

* * *

If All Lightning Produces Thunder?

Recent studies seem to indicate that "slow" lightning (lightning discharges which require from a tenth to a fifth of a second to build up) frequently fails to produce an accompanying crash of thunder. The more familiar lightning stroke, which does produce a peal of thunder, takes but a few millionths of a second.

In Lighter Vein

Obeying Orders

A visitor was entering a museum when he was stopped by the new doorkeeper.

"Pardon me, sir," he said, "but you must leave your umbrella here."

"But I have no umbrella," replied the man in surprise.

"Then I'm afraid you must go and get one," said the doorkeeper firmly. "That notice says that all umbrellas must be left at the door."—Montreal Star.

The Economical Way

The members of the faithful little flock in a town in Scotland had managed to build a church. Everything was considered complete—until it was discovered that the church had no bell. A campaign was started for funds for a bell, but the parish had been well drained, so the pastor sought funds from outsiders. He finally approached one farmer.

The farmer listened, thought a moment, and asked: "Ye say ye have a new choorch?"

"Yes," said the pastor.

"An' noo ye want a bell for ut?"

"That's right."

"Did ye na' say the choorch is heated by steam?"

"Yes."

"Weel, then, my gude mon, why don't you put a whustle on ut?"

Second Place

The touring company had never been of the best, and when they reached the stage of playing to the family of the man who owned the little country theater, and found that they left at the end of the first act, it was decided to break up.

Two of the actors set out to work their way back to London.

They were lucky enough to get a passage on a barge, and when passing through a lock they overheard this conversation:

"What you got on board this trip, Jim?"

"Load of fertilizer and a couple of actors, Bert."

The two actors looked at each other in silence, and sighed deeply.

"Cyril," said one, "shall we never top the bill?"—Tit-Bits.

Where Would You Find—

1. A Spanish mackerel?
2. The Petsamo Road?
3. The four states which bound Maryland?
4. The Island of Malta?
5. John o' Groats?
6. The Wetterhorn?
7. Lake Baikal?
8. The Midi?
9. A bucephalus?
10. University of Washington.

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Quotation

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.
—W. CULLEN BRYANT

Wide World

Long-Legged Pet

Nita Beth McDaniel, and Sybil and Johanna Hey of Austin, Texas, photographed while strolling along with their pet deer. The little fellow, picked up near Mason, Texas, seems to enjoy city living. The State Game Commission has issued a permit to the girls to keep him.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: A jump in hog prices adds one more to the list of needed inventions: A combination refrigerator and wall safe, for the pork chop.

Detroit News: Experienced tourists—these Nazis. Even in the wilds of Russia they seem able to find a one-day developing service for their snapshots.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: You have to say this for the average waiter: you never have to complain of his delay—in bringing the check.

Vocations

Portable Office

A Southern California man serves a rapidly growing list of clients with a part-time bookkeeping service conducted in a portable office, an ordinary station wagon outfitted with all the essential equipment. The accountant drives to a small business house, conducts his work in the rear of the automobile, and when completed, he quickly closes the special doors which fit snugly over the back of the car and heads for the next business house on his list. —T. T. Southgate, Calif.

ICELAND

(c) Feature Service

This map of Iceland, America's newest eastern frontier, reveals its strategic position. It's a land of stony soil, hardy people, simmering volcanos, and frigid glaciers, but it has a moderate climate.

Icelandic Facts

Reykjavik (pronounced rā'-kyă-vēk'), the capital, has 28,000 of Iceland's 118,000 population.

The Althing, or parliament, was founded in 930.

When the Germans occupied Denmark, to which Iceland was a sister kingdom, Iceland decided to handle its own affairs.

Boiling springs are found everywhere on the island

There are 107 volcanoes and the land is 13 per cent covered with glaciers.

There are only about 2,000 automobiles and no railroads.

The fishing industry is the most important, although only 18,000 persons work at it compared to 50,000 in farming. Hay is the chief farm crop.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A food fish of both coasts of the Atlantic.
2. Finland's life line which runs from Rovaniemi to Luinahamari; the only outlet left to her because of the war zones.
3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia.
4. A Mediterranean island due south of Sicily, about 180 miles from Africa; annexed to the British Empire in 1814 after the Napoleonic wars.
5. The northeastern tip of the Scottish mainland.
6. A peak in the Bernese Alps; 12,166 feet.
7. A lake in southern Siberia; the third largest in Asia, and probably the deepest in the world.
8. The south of France.
9. An African tree-snake, especially Bucephalus capensis of Cape Colony.
10. Seattle, Wash.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Final Good-By*

By LE PELLEY

WELL. GOOD-BY, BENJAMIN
GOOD-BY, POPPY...
ARE YOU GOING VERY FAR AWAY?
YES... DADDY SAYS IT'S PRACTICALLY THE END OF THE EARTH...
THEY'RE WAITING FOR YOU IN THE CAB, MISS...
THANK YOU...
OH WOE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Some Business (?)!*

By RODGERS

This morning I noticed the Boss fussing down by the highway—
So I went down to investigate—
SWEET CORN FOR SALE
And found he had decided to go into business (?)!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spoonbill Takes No Chances*

By THE HAGERS

DIRECTOR SPOONBILL CRIED, "WHAT LUCK! I'VE JUST THE PART FOR A ROBOT DUCK.
I WROTE A GRIM SCENARIO. IT'S CALLED 'THE WEIRD BIRD FROM PLUTO.'"
"PLUTO? THAT PLANET IS THE ONE," I QUACKED, "THAT'S FARTHEST FROM THE SUN."
"YOU'RE RIGHT! I CHOSE PLUTO," SAID HE, "SO NO ONE COULD CHECK UP ON ME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dealing With Japan

Japan knows the United States does not want war in the Pacific. The American policy of selling oil to Japan in the hope that this favor would make unnecessary a Japanese push into the Netherlands Indies has been a constant reminder of American reluctance to become militarily involved in the Far East.

The United States is just as sure that Japan does not want war with it, the Netherlands Indies, and the British Commonwealth of Nations. The shock registered by the Japanese stock market in response to a merely economic move by the United States indicates how little prepared is the Japanese economy to stand the impact of still sterner measures.

Against this background the explanation of the Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, of the probable operation of the licensing system under which Americans may now carry on restricted trade with Japan seems not so much like a postscript in appeasement as it at first appeared. Mr. Welles said he thought perhaps one in three applications for licenses would be granted. Yet there is increasing evidence that the State Department or the President himself will put a full stop to American oil trade with Japan. In any event, it is hard to imagine the State Department continuing to grant Americans permission to trade with Japan unless the relationship thereby preserved serves the purposes of American foreign policy.

These purposes need to be understood. They seek an end of aggression and international terrorism. But they recognize that this banditry derives its chief inspiration and support from Nazi Germany, and that the Nazi menace involves American security more directly than do the Japanese ventures.

Thus America's problem in the Far East is a delicate one. It contains paradoxes. China must be supported against Japan. Yet, to permit the United States maximum freedom in the Atlantic, an outright conflict with Japan must be at least postponed.

The necessities of such a situation may make American policy appear vacillating or hesitant for the moment, especially to persons who assumed that the freezing of Japanese assets was a much more inclusive measure than it really was. It does not imply total embargoes. But its ramifications are nevertheless startling, disrupting Japanese trade not in the United States alone but in South America. Add to them the potential effects of Dutch and British measures and one can see that Japanese leaders must take seriously the economic weapon now forged against them.

How the United States uses it will determine whether Japan interprets the move as an end of appeasement in the Far East. No effort should be spared to drive home to Japanese leaders that a line is being drawn beyond which they can find only trouble and more trouble.

"We Like School"

The legend of the unwilling schoolboy dies hard. But a study by Dr. Louis Monash, principal of Public School 66 in the Bronx section of New York City, adds one more to a long succession of evidences that should tend to eliminate it.

In a survey of the average day's routine of 436 elementary pupils from the fourth to the sixth grades, Dr. Monash found that 80 per cent of the boys said they liked school, 13 per cent neither liked nor disliked it, and only 7 per cent disliked it. Among the girls the percentages were even higher—85 per cent, 11 per cent, and 4 per cent, respectively.

Among other customary activities of young pupils the inquiry gathered the information that by far the greater number of the children accept as their duty various old-fashioned responsibilities to help out in the home, such as assisting in cooking, sewing, setting the table, washing dishes, running errands, caring for the baby, and repairing household fixtures.

They averaged a little over an hour listening to the radio, went to movies about once a week, and a majority had library cards or libraries of their own.

The findings indicate that modern youngsters have wholesome tastes and a responsiveness to responsibility well beyond what their pessimistic elders often attribute to them.

As for the legend of dislike of school, perhaps children are like a great many adults, who grumble enormously about their work but would be looking assiduously for something to do if a vacation extended beyond two or three weeks.

Taxing for Defense

The Ways and Means Committee is to be congratulated on at least one feature of the new revenue bill which it has submitted to the House of Representatives. That is its anticipated total yield. The committee has held resolutely to the purpose that the bill shall raise $3,500,000,000 as recommended by the Treasury to help finance the defense program.

Within the schedules which are expected to produce this result considerable exception may be taken to specific points. In fact, sharp question has been raised about the proposal which would make it mandatory for a husband and wife, if living together, to file a joint income tax return. The effect of this, if their combined incomes rise above the first bracket, is to apply a higher surtax rate than they would pay separately.

Many persons believe this would place marriage at a disadvantage, since a wife with an income would pay a heavier tax than a single woman or divorcee with the same income. Bishop William T. Manning has declared the proposal "turns its back upon all the progress that has been made in the status of women in recent decades and belongs to the age when a married woman was not allowed to hold property in her own right." Doubtless the question will be vigorously debated in the House, and in the Senate if it should reach that body.

As to other points of the bill there is still to be urged the case for lowering the exemptions and broadening the base of the personal income tax so that more citizens may become directly aware of the costs of government and the need for economy.

The excise taxes which will reach to all income levels include a long list of new items. Notable among these are levies on automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, radios, cameras, and other goods which might interfere with defense production. So also candy, chewing gum, matches, cosmetics, jewelry, furs, slot machines, bowling alleys, soft drinks and hard liquors. But one commodity is conspicuous by omission. There is no increase in the tax on beer. Why not?

As was said at the outset, the total objective of the bill is commendable and should be preserved. Doubtless some improvements can yet be made in its internal structure.

Upward, Cotton

To credit defense buying with the fact—so joyous to the South—that cotton is now bringing 16 cents a pound is to oversimplify an interesting situation. Cotton is higher because the domestic market has improved to an amazing degree.

America, it now seems likely, will use 10,000,000 bales of cotton this year, an upturn in consumption over depression lows of nearly 60 per cent. And, according to Russell T. Fisher of Boston, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, only 10 per cent of this unprecedented increase can be directly traced to defense orders.

While it is obvious that enlarged employment and pay rolls resulting from defense spending have a definite effect on all purchases, the important point is that only two or three years ago such an increase in spending would probably not have helped cottons so materially as today. Rayon, paper, and jute had made sharp inroads on the clothing, packaging, and industrial fields that once had been predominantly cotton's.

It has only been in recent times that Mr. Fisher's group, the important Cotton-Textile Institute, and Oscar Johnston's new National Cotton Council, composed of the growers themselves, have engaged in developing new fabrics and uses, new processes and new promotion ideas. Cotton is now reaping the harvest of this intelligent sowing. It has re-won its place in the show windows of Fifth Avenue and Main Street.

But experience of the past should be valuable in showing those interested in cotton—and it is still the vital crop in fourteen States and still an important item of manufacture in both the North and South—that enterprising utilization of new ideas is requisite to any long-term solution of this economic problem.

Fifty years from now, says an "information item," an entire winter's fuel supply for an average home may be packaged in a container no bigger than a gumdrop. That should make carrying out the ashes seem less of a chore.

Our Readers Say—

"Foreign" War?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those people who write letters of protest to their Senators and Representatives about possible American participation in this "foreign" war, seem to think that saying and reiterating that it is a foreign war will prevent its harming us; that it will keep off our premises; that we will not be hurt nor molested in any way.

But if this is a "foreign" war, why are we hurriedly preparing for defense; why have German and Italian consuls been sent home for spying upon us; why have we saboteurs—dozens of them already captured; why have we had sabotage at our defense plants; why are we working for hemisphere defense, and working to extend the Good Neighbor policy more and more?

Hitler has made no secret of his purpose in regard to the United States. He has said we will be easy to conquer, from within. So all this talk of a "foreign" war is unrealistic and in some instances insincere. It is giving comfort to the potential enemy to criticize the Government harshly. It is un-American to preach defeatism and fear. This is our war and we must act as though we were being attacked, which, in substance, we are.

New York — JANE JOYCE

From an English Housewife

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I through the columns of your newspaper, thank all who are in any way contributing to "Aid for Britain." I think I would particularly like to say "Thank you" to every woman in every country who has helped to send clothing, boots, etc., to us here in England.

I am a member of the Women's Voluntary Service in this city and, after the last terrible blitz we had, was called upon to perform many duties. One or two days I spent in helping to distribute clothing to those who had their homes smashed to pieces or burned out, and had lost everything. Believe me, it was then that I realized just how much we appreciate your kindness in sending these goods. Our local headquarters were burned to the ground, too, and we lost everything—including hundreds of articles of clothing. We managed to get another place and were able to carry on with a few things we had stored in another building. Then further supplies came in from surrounding towns.

I wish I could put into words just what I felt during this experience. I am afraid I cannot. One thing I felt very clearly, however, and that was that the Brotherhood of Man is very possible when Love reigns in our hearts. Surely these experiences will bring us nearer to each other, and so, nearer to God.

So, to every woman in every land who is contributing in any way, we say: "Dear sisters all, we thank you."

AN ENGLISH HOUSEWIFE

Liverpool, Eng.

"Not in Vain"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have looked in several papers and find in the Associated Press reports a misquotation of the words with which Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles ended his fine address on the future organization of the world for peace—"Not in vain the distant beacons." Turn to Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" and you will see that what the poet wrote was "Not in vain the distance beacons," which is different, a sentence with a verb in it. The couplet in which it appears is as follows:

> Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward let us range,
> Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.

HENRY W. PINKHAM

Newton Center, Mass.

Escape in Occupied France

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"My nephew has escaped from a German prison in Occupied France," a French acquaintance, a man of high standing, told me the other day.

"It was very easy: everybody helped him," this acquaintance said. The French people were only too glad to help a compatriot escape from the Germans.

The young man discovered this co-operation before he even set foot outside of prison. One day he asked some French workmen who had come to the prison to make some repairs if they would help him get out. Certainly, they would be glad to, they said. The next day they brought a suit of workmen's clothes and identity papers all duly attested with official seals. He slipped into the suit and soon appeared to be one of the workmen. He rode out in their cart, and when someone asked to see his work orders, a comrade handed him his papers behind his back. They weren't questioned.

The workmen turned him over to friends who drove him to a farmhouse near the border. Here he was shown the barbed wire that separated Occupied from Unoccupied France, and had pointed out to him a hole in the fence through which he could slip when all was clear. But he was warned to bide his time. He climbed a tree from which he could get a wide view and waited until there were no German guards in sight. Then he slid down from his perch and walked across the border.

It was as simple as that. No thrills.

Back in Unoccupied France, he decided to report to the military authorities so that he might re-establish himself in his home community. He approached a French officer and frankly told his story in a come-what-may attitude. The officer listened sympathetically.

"I have escaped myself," the officer said.

My French informant said he is convinced that today there is a great amount of resistance to Germany in both Occupied and Unoccupied France, and that much of it is organized. It will be a long time before France is herself again, he fears, but he looks confidently to the day when Frenchmen can draw free breaths again.

Chicago — D. K.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Writing on the Wall

A Lamp Before the Door

Every so often some up-and-coming citizen gets the idea that it might be a good thing to electrify our town and do away with the gas lamps that have lighted our streets for the past forty years. The selectmen are besieged with figures relating to kilowatt hours, thousands of cubic feet, and the resultant candle power, to say nothing of arguments on the convenience and impressiveness of an up-to-date lighting system.

We debate the matter earnestly, as is fitting, and as we always have done, and then it is laid upon the table until the next time. But most of us survey our gas lamps rather wistfully as we pass down their measured rows on our way home. Some day the up-and-coming citizen will prevail, and we shall lose not only the friendly old beacons but a good deal more that they have come to mean to us, through all these years.

For one thing, we are charmed by the sight of these primly top-knotted, spinsterish figures marching along under the trees, each wearing a dog-toothed crown curiously like the White Queen's in "Alice." If they were taken away, we should miss them as one misses lifetime friends. Our daytime streets would have an unpeopled look, and at night—well, the perfect functionality of modern electric torches, so utterly lacking warmth and color, would abash us and leave us cold.

Also, if our lighting should depend upon the flick of a switch in some distant power house, we might forget what we are often reminded of now: that some of us must light these lamps and see to it that they are kept burning.

* * *

The lamp-lighting itself has an ancient ritual known to everyone, and beloved by everyone, homekeepers and homecomers alike. Once, when our streets were fewer and his years also, our local "Leery" did the trick, trudging about on foot with his long-fingered pole which turned the keys and left a trail of radiance behind him as he passed. But today a boy on a bicycle proceeds from street to street, bearing like a lance the slender rod of his office and attended by children. When he appears in the distance, the little boy next door, who has been watching, scurries down the steps and joins the group clamoring to be taken up on the handlebars and invested with the magic wand. One by one the lights wink on, and when at last the dark steals upon us, the countenances of our spinsters shine comforting and serene, as far as we can see.

Not once in all these forty years have they ever failed us. Two generations of young men on wheels, and in some seasons on snowshoes, took care of that, through every kind of weather. Yet, faithful as they always have been, we look upon them as our Leery's lieutenants only. He is the sole accredited Servant of the Lamp.

Probably he is busy every day of the week in some part of the town, for the business of keeping any lamp burning down through the years requires vigilance and much loving care. Every street knows him, and most of us pass the time of day when we meet the familiar figure with the ladder, his pockets bulging with mantles, his bucket crammed with swabs for use on the rain-smeared cheeks of his waiting charges. Not one is neglected. Not one escapes his critical eye. The care and pains he lavishes on them will be, he knows, repaid a thousand-fold in answering smiles.

* * *

Soberly and methodically the veteran travels from lantern to lantern, examining blurs made by wind and weather, scrubbing, washing, polishing, renewing a worn-out element, even adding a touch of paint to a blistered crown or two, content with his labor of keeping our lights burning, and, no doubt, proud of the accomplishment. We never wonder why he sometimes stops one of us to talk about the stars and other luminaries of our world.

Women who trim lamps and place lighted candles in windows must always have had such thoughts. Our current up-and-coming citizen would not understand them, for at our last town meeting he mentioned our lamplighter's "queer" views. "Talks about the source of light," he explained, "and insists that every one of those antiquated old lamps is a kind of reflector. He's thought it all out, it appears. Doesn't that sound odd to you?"

"Not exactly," I countered. "Perhaps he sees things that have escaped the rest of us. He always was something of a philosopher."

My friend was not convinced. But I felt my heart lift at the thought of our Leery's discovery, which others of us had made long ago but had forgotten for awhile.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

Character the Foundation Stone

When Kent Cooper, general manager of The Associated Press, put character along with professional competence as a prime requisite for war correspondents the other day, he was citing a general fact more and more coming to be recognized.

The brilliance and ingenuity which have characterized aggressive American progress in all fields are not trusted very far unless accompanied by stability of character that gives a scrupulous regard for truth. Education is a necessary tool. Experience alone gives nicety of judgment in tight situations. But these Mr. Cooper rightly puts second to spiritual and professional accomplishment. Character is not like a book, complete and to be taken out on occasion. It is a constant determinant which has to be worked at every hour, just as the alert man or woman in any line today has to keep brushed up on world happenings and their significance.

It was never more important to hold up character for its worth than today, when nations built on character are so challenged. . . .

Character will win out against all odds. It will win this war. But it will doubtlessly be a protracted struggle before this demonstration can be made. Meantime, to youth with fewer standards of comparison, our lives and our attitude can say a great deal that will help in the right direction.—*Mobile (Ala.) Press Register.*

The Wide Horizon

Nippon Tightens Its Belt Anew

By Randall Gould

Disgruntled Americans may often be heard exclaiming disgustedly that they are "only working for the Government"—meaning that they are being taxed so heavily or controlled so severely that they no longer feel themselves their own masters. Such victims of self-pity should take a prompt trip to Japan. The Japanese today *really* are "working for the Government" and there is no complaining worth mention.

The Japanese are still drawing on an almost though perhaps not completely inexhaustible source of patience, loyalty, and innate good nature as one of the most vital weapons in their national armory. Crisis after crisis has brought fresh demands until the present period finds the ordinary Japanese staggering under a burden of economic restriction almost beyond the ken of the relatively soft-living American.

The very word "luxury" has been anathema to patriotic Japanese almost since the beginning of the China hostilities on July 7, 1937 and the authorities construe as luxuries almost anything that an average American would regard as a necessity.

The various changes which have been wrought in the fare and raiment of even the most frugal of never very luxuriously fed and clothed Nipponese have been startling. Imported goods first felt the iron hand of authority. It was decreed many months ago that even such relatively essential imported food as canned milk could no longer be brought into Japan, because the purchase of things of that sort required foreign exchange and the Government needed all available foreign exchange for buying oil and munitions with which to assure an early termination of the so-called "China incident."

* * *

Sugar is produced on Japan's own island of Formosa, but sugar had to be rationed in order that some might go to the million men in China. Even that basic necessity, rice, began to run short although the Japanese forces in China lived on Chinese rice so far as possible and took it away from impoverished Chinese consumers in order to replenish the supply at home.

Behind Japan's shortage of rice lies a number of factors including drought, and the fact that a large part of the male population can't be sent soldiering abroad and at the same time produce the regular supply of foodstuffs at home.

In the matter of clothing, staple fiber early became an accepted but highly unpopular substitute for ordinary cotton and wool cloth, mostly imported. The Japanese rejected staple fiber as long as they could, for the good reason that the earlier-produced staple fiber melted away in the first rainfall. And Japan has plenty of rain! But as time went on it began to be apparent that a somewhat improved version of this wood-pulp was considerably better than nothing at all. The same was true of eating "ersatz" candies made of bean paste and similar not very attractive ingredients, and of riding charcoal-burning buses, instead of the formerly numerous and cheap cruising taxicabs, and of making rifle-bolts for the Government at a narrow margin of profit instead of devising ingenious and fairly profitable toys to be sold at the night fairs along Tokyo's "Ginza."

It is with this last item that we begin really to get into the neighborhood of the idea of "working for the Government." Japanese manufacturers went to work for the Government because the Government was able, through its rapidly extending system of controls, to cut off raw materials to those making goods officially deemed unnecessary.

It was a case of do what the Government said or shut up shop. Of course some non-essential articles continued to be made but only because they were for the export field and therefore a source of foreign exchange.

* * *

Yet morale remains good in Japan—not of the best, not what it was a few years ago, but still good and not of a revolutionary caliber by any stretch of imagination. The extravagance and militaristic extremism of the Tokyo leaders is protected by the traditional Japanese feeling of the Nation as one big family, in which cohesion must be the rule. There can be grumbling, there can even be dissent when decisions are to be made, but once a course has been adopted there must be loyal uniformity in carrying it out.

Of late, when the shoe pinches rather hard and when some rebellion might be expected, the Japanese people least of all see any chance to remedy anything by revolt. Their plight has been pictured as forced upon them by nature and by grasping, envious foreign nations. They see their national destiny only as a stern march straight ahead. But every Japanese knows that rations for the march are running painfully short.

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